PUBLISHED MONTHLY PRICE ANNAS 8.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA;
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways Steam Boats, and Daks, Places of Interest—Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 53,776—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—FRIDAY, APRIL 27, 1906. PRICE 4 ANNAS.

Milkmaid
LARGEST SALE in the WORLD.
BRAND
Milk

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with.	Tons
Saturday, 3 P.M. 1906.				
28th Apl.	CALEDONIA ..	7558	.....	.....
5th May	ORIENTAL	6284	VICTORIA	6522
12th ,,	ARABIA	7903	.....	.....
19th ,,	PENINSULAR.	6294	HIMALAYA ...	6393
26th ,,	MACEDONIA ...	10512	.....	.....
2nd June	ORIENTAL ...	6284	INDIA	7911
9th ,,	PERSIA ...	7951	.....	.....
16th ,,	PENINSULAR...	6294	CHINA	7912
23rd ,,	EGYPT	7912	.....	.....
30th ,,	ORIENTAL	6284	DONGOLA	8050

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.
Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting Steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M. on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing

All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 o'clock P.M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on Board the Mail Steamer unless so examined, and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on Board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China, and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at ports en route.

FRANK RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 7th March, 1906.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.,
BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge, and on Favourable Terms, Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured,
RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.
SANDBOOK giving Details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

Calcutta Agents,—GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON AGENTS,—GRINDLAY & Co.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY.
YARRA	4,256	Soilier	17th May 1906.
NERA	6,976	Schmitz	14th Jun. ,,
SYDNEY	4,236	Combe	12th July ,,
AUSTRALIEN	6,685	Verron	9th Aug. ,,

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT, AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captain.	To Sail on or about
SYDNEY	4,235	Combe	28th April 1906.
AUSTRALIEN	6,685	Verron	28th May ,,

RETURN FARES TO AUSTRALIA.

Available for 24 months.
1st Class Rs. 33, 2nd class Rs. 585, 3rd class Rs. 295.
For further Particulars apply to
P. de BURE, Agent.
17, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA FLORIO AND RUBATINO UNITED COMPANIES,

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct or BRINDISI and VENICE.

(transhipping at PORT SAID).

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on
R. RUBATTINO	4,580	M. Saporiti	15th May 1906.
D. BALDUINO	4,580	G. Canepa	15th June ,,
R. RUBATTINO	4,580	M. Saporiti	15th July ,,

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Single tickets	600	Rs. 350	Rs. 195
Return tickets available 2 years	,, 900	,, 525	

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application. Through tickets to New York in connection at Naples or Genoa with the Company's weekly service. 1st Class, Rs. 815; 2nd Class, Rs. 625. Special Rates for Missionaries. Passengers for Europe have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice or vice versa, and can break their journey at any port en route.

BOMBAY TO SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
CAPRI	6,000	G. Belsito	17th May 1906.
ISCHIA	6,000	G. Dodero	17th June ,,
CAPRI	6,000	G. Belsito	17th July ,,

Excellent accommodation. SALOON Fares to SINGAPORE Rs. 165, and to HONGKONG Rs. 220.

F. CROCCO, Agent.
Sprab Road, No. 58.

DEUTSCHE OST AFRIKA LINIE. (GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.)

Regular fort-nightly service from BOMBAY to DURBAN via ZANZIBAR.

THE following Steamers will SAIL—

Steamers.	Tons.	Capt.	To sail.
SULTAN	2884	Burmeister	4th May.
* BUNDESRATH ,,	2083	Ulrich	11th ,,
* SOMALI	2865	Winker	18th ,,

For Passengers and Cargo for LAMU, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR GERMAN and PORTUGUESE Coast ports, and DURBAN.
* Will carry also cargo and passengers for Cape Ports.
For Rates and Particulars apply to
A. STRANDES,
Agent,
29, Mahim Street, Bombay, 17th April, 1906.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LD.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS :—

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly, from Victoria Dock Wall No. 14 Shed.

Steamer	Tons	Sailing	Date	Time.	Route.—via.
LINGA	2170	Mon.	23 Apr.	11 a.m.	P'Bunder & Cutch
KASARA ...	1195	Tues.	1 May	5 p.m.	Kathiawar Ports
DUMRA ...	1700	Thur.	3 May	10 a.m.	Cutch Mandvie
LAMA ...	2170	Frid.	4 May	8 a.m.	(direct.)

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "NERBUDDA," 3,025 tons, on MONDAY, 30th April calling at Karachi, Pasni, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Mahomera, and Basrah, also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Baghdad.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,700 tons, on THURSDAY, 26th April calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire and Mahomera also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Baghdad.

FOR EAST AFRICA AND ADEN.

S. S. "NOWSHERA," 3,024 tons, on or about 22nd May calling at Zanzibar, Mombasa, Lamu and Aden.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "BANGOORA," 2,917 tons, on or about 30th April.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements Mauritius, Australia and New Zealand, apply to :—

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents,—Bombay.
26th April, 1906.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS and EAST INDIA AGENTS,

BOMBAY.

PASSAGES ENGAGED and best available berths secured at lowest rates obtainable by P. and O. and all other Steamers, free of charge of Commission.

Latest List of Sailings, Fares and Handbook of information furnished by return of post on application.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Railway Officials, Missionaries and Family Parties obtained.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. and O.

Every assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.

Packages of every description received for Despatch as Cargo to MESSRS. HENRY S. KING & Co., London, or MESSRS. KING, BAILLIE and Co., Liverpool.

Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on application.

KING HAMILTON & Co.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co,

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE VIA ADEN, SUEZ AND PORTSAID.

DIRECT LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATRIX.	G. Ghezzo	4,194	1st May, 1906
IMPERATOR...	F. Mosca	4,119	1st June ,,

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class	2nd Class	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE.....	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Takes Passengers to East African ports with transhipment at Aden.

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about.
*† PERSIA	P. Cragliotto ...	6894	7th May 1906.
*† FILIPPO ARTELLI.	A. Radonicio..	5834	9th June ,,
*† TRIESTE	D. Mistrorigo,	5095	8th July ,,
FRANZ FERDINAND.	C. Matcovih ...	6046	20th ,, ,,
† NIPPON	S. Tomanovich.	6346	31st ,, ,,

* Will call at Karachi, † Will call at Fiume

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 400	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN TWO YEARS

1st Class Rs. 900, 2nd Class Rs. 488. Saloon Rs. 600.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the return voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., are issued at reduced Fares.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another Steamer of the Company which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO JAPAN VIA COLOMBO, PENANG SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons	To sail on or about
NIPPON	S. Tomanovich...	6,316	23th April, 1906.

For further particular regarding Passages Apply to

E. SCARPA, Agent-General.
Sassoon House, 54 Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

SHAH-STEAM NAVIGATION LINE.

FOR COAST PORTS & RANGOON

Steamer's Name.	Gross Tons.	Capt.	Date of Departure.
S.S. COROMANDEL,	4,662	W. H. Holloway, R.N.R.	30th April.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

	Gross Tons	Capt.	Date of Departure.
S.S. FOYLE	4,147	Johnson	5th May.

Excellent 1st, 2nd and Deck Accommodation. Fitted throughout with Electricity.
For freight and other particulars apply to
ESSAJI TAJBHOY,
Apollo Street, Fort,
Bombay, 12th April, 1906.

BURMAH PETROL.

"PETREL BRAND" gives most regular and economical work. Special Rates to MOTOR CAR OWNERS. Apply for prices and counterfoil order book to SHAW, WALLACE & Co., Agents, The Burmah Oil Co., Ld., Church Gate Street Fort Bombay.

FOR SALE.—OLD MAGAZINES, of various dates, Macmillan's, The National Review, Calcutta Review &c. &c. Apply C C., [illegible] (Station).

GUILTY!

GUILT

Can be established as easily by omissions as by acts!

If a King neglects the welfare of his subjects, he is

GUILTY!

If a Trustee neglects the interests of his wards, he is

GUILTY!

If you have not protected the lives and property entrusted to you YOU ARE

GUILTY!

of neglect.

MINIMAX

HAND FIRE EXTINGUISHER

AS SUPPLIED TO

THEIR MAJESTIES THE KING AND QUEEN.

Absolutely self contained
No Taps to corrode.
No Hose to Rot.
No Mechanism.
No Reversing.
Safe, Quick and Certain in its action.
Unaffected by Climate or Weather.
MINIMUM Price, Weight and Size,
MAXIMUM Efficiency. Simplicity, and Economy.

FOR PARTICULARS apply to

MARCKS & CO., LTD.,

SOLE AGENTS IN INDIA.
BOMBAY AND POONA.

THE HOTEL CONTINENTAL,

Nos. 9, 10, 11 & 12, CHOWRINGHEE ROAD, CALCUTTA.

THIS FIRST CLASS FAMILY HOTEL, situated in the healthiest and most fashionable European quarter of the City, commanding a splendid view of the Maidan, fitted with every convenience and comfort, maintains, as it has always done, a high class reputation for its cuisine.

The TABLE D'HOTE is reserved for Hotel residents and their guests only.

The RESTAURANT A LA CARTE and PRIVATE TIFFIN and DINING ROOMS receive special attention.

A large LADIES' PAVILION has been constructed with the object of affording additional comfort to Ladies and their friends, where they can enjoy their afternoon Tea or Ices and Light Refreshments in quietude. Visitors are kindly requested not to smoke in the drawing room on any account.

NO PUBLIC BAR KEPT.
F. A. BOSCOLO, Proprietor.

GOOD NILGIRI COFFEE.

DIRECT FROM THE CURING WORKS.

TRADE S. & CO. MARK.

	Rs.	a.
30 lbs. bags Large Coffee delivered free at any Railway Station between Coimbatore and Bombay	12	0
6 1-lb. tins Finest Ground Coffee, Red Ensign label, delivered free of all charges at any address in India—V. P. Post	6	0
1 5-lb. tin Terramia Orange Pekoe Tea do. do, do, ...	5	0

FOR FULL PARTICULARS OF WHOLE and GROUND COFFEE and TEA.

APPLY TO T. STANES & CO.,
COFFEE WORKS, COIMBATORE,
Bombay Wholesale Agents :—
MESSRS. BRADFORD & CO

APRIL 10TH.

ALL PREVIOUS ISSUES ARE HEREBY CANCELLED.

ELLERMAN LINES OF STEAMERS,

From BOMBAY via KARACHI and SUEZ CANAL TO LONDON (via MARSEILLES or GENOA); LIVERPOOL and other Ports.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

From Bombay to	A. 1st class Surgeon and Stewardess.		B. All Steamers without Surgeon or Stewardess.		2nd Class only when steamer has 1st Class accommodation.	
	Single. Rs.	Return. Rs.	Single. Rs.	Return Rs.	Single. Rs.	Return Rs.
Suez	400	640	320	480	300	450
Port Said	425	680	340	510	320	480
Marseilles or Genoa	525	850	450	700	390	590
Liverpool	550	900	470	7.0	420	640
London viâ Marseilles	600	1950	525	*770	450	*675
Karachi	40	—	40	—	40	—

† Return journey from Liverpool, but if outward bound steamer calls at Marseilles, return journey from London Rs. 1900.
* Return journey from Liverpool only.

The following Sailings are subject to alterations :—

Class.	Steamer.	Tons.	Sailing from Liverpool.	Due at Port Said about.		Due Bombay about.		Leave Bombay.	
B	Trafford Hall	5806	Mar	24	Apr	5	Apr	21	Apr 30
B	Branksome Hall	6000	,,	30	,,	13	,,	25	May 1
A	City of Calcutta	11000	Apr	24	May	7	May	16	,, 21
B	Merton Hall	7000	,,	14	Apr	28	,,	11	,, 18
B	Prome	4400	May	1	May	15	,,	27	Direct June 2
A	City of Agra	4320	,,	14	,,	2	June	9	,, 16
B	City of Karachi	5800	,,	24	June	6	,,	16	,, 21

All the A class Steamers carry Surgeon and Stewardess and are fitted with Electric Fans and Light.

For Passage and further Particulars apply to—

Messrs. EDWARD BATES & SON'S AGENCY.

(KILLICK, NIXON & Co.)

Agents, LINES ELLERMAN OF STEAMERS, Bombay.

FORMS OF POWER OF ATTORNEY Neatly printed. Price 8 Annas. Can be had at the Bombay Gazette" Office,

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

CLUB BLEND WHISKY.

A FIRST CLASS BRAND AT A MODERATE PRICE.

WELL WORTH A TRIAL

Of all dealers, or of

ALDRIDGE, SALMON & Co. LD., BOMBAY.

SOLE AGENTS.

BECK'S PILSENER BEER

KEY-BRAND.

A PERFECT BEER FOR THE TROPICS

Wholesome, light and refreshing, bright and sparkling

A RELIABLE AND PURE

MALT AND HOP BEER,

tested in numerous analyses by eminent English and Continental experts.

Frequent shipments constantly received.

(Obtainable from all WINE MERCHANTS and DEALERS in BEER.)

FOR THE RACES.

FLANNEL SUITS, VERY LATEST PATTERNS.
SMART SHAPES IN SUN HELMETS.
SILK TIES—ENGLISH SUMMER FASHIONS.
STRAW HATS—FELT PANAMAS.

HOAR & CO., {GENTLEMEN'S OUTFITTERS,} BOMBAY.

THE ITALIAN STORES.

C. COLONNELLO, SON & CO.,

WINES, GENERAL MERCHANTS AND CONTRACTORS.

105, MEDOW'S ST. FORT, BOMBAY.

GRUYERE GORGONZOLA PARMESAN and ENGLISH CHEDDAR CHEESE.
CAMEMBERT and MENANTHA CHEESE in tins.
MORTADELLA in tins and on cut ; SALAME ITALIAN ; HAM and BACON.
MACCARONI ; VERMICELLI and SOUP PASTES, LENTILLES, HARICOT BEANS.
PURE OLIVE OIL, and WINE VINEGAR (Italian), BLACK and GREEN OLIVES (loose.)
SALTED ANCHOVIES (loose), CALAMATTA GREEK OLIVES in tins.
Various other kind of Provision and Oilmanstores in tins and bottles all fresh and just unpacked.
MARSALA (TRAPPANI) highest awards the best wine. VERMOUTH (ITALIAN and FRENCH) CHIANTI (by Nencioni) first in all Exhibitions.
GRIGNOLINO CLARET sold by us is the GENUINE ARTICLE much appreciated. Rs. 10 per doz. bots.
ELIXIR CHINA (liqueur), a tonic restorative.

MONGINI BROTHERS

RECEIVE ORDERS FOR

WEDDING CAKES

ARTISTICALLY DECORATED AND DISPATCH THEM SECURELY PACKED IN ANY PART OF INDIA.

WEDDING CAKES

OF ANY MAGNITUDE AT SHORT NOTICE.

MONGINI BROTHERS

25-27-29 Church Gate Street—Bombay.

PLEASE NOTE THAT

DR. H. L. BATLIWALLA

IS THE ONLY ONE

In the whole of India who has received

TWO MEDALS from the INDUSTRIAL INDIAN EXHIBITIONS FOR FEVER REMEDIES.

MALARIA! CHALLENGE OF Rs. 5,000.

BATLIWALLA'S AGUE PILLS OR MIXTURE.

GUARANTEED TO CURE OR MONEY BACK.

BATLIWALLA'S AGUE PILLS or MIXTURE drives all the poisonous Malarial germs out of the body. It is truly wonderful that this dread disease can be cured so readily, but it can and that is all you need to think about. If you buy a bottle of BATLIWALLA'S AGUE PILLS or MIXTURE and if it does not cure your Influenza Malarious, Intermittent and Bilious Fevers and mild form of Plague, let me know at once and I will refund your money. I want no man's money unless I am satisfied that Batliwalla's remedies has given him more than his money's worth. Can you blame me for being enthusiastic about the efficacy of Batliwalla's Remedies? I have been selling them for years all over this country and in other countries. Batliwalla's Ague Mixture has attained such a high reputation in the Bombay Druggist's market that if I agree to take only one Rupee per dozen less than the market rate, I can sell one thousand dozens of it in one day only, I offer a challenge of Rs. 5,000 to any one who can disprove this statement.

BATLIWALLA'S EMBIRIL TONIC PILLS FOR PALE PEOPLE.

GUARANTEED TO CURE OR MONEY BACK.

A valuable remedy in all cases of Nervous Exhaustion, Melancholia, Pale Shallow complexion, Overwrought brain-work, Impotency, Constitutional weakness, Seminal emission in sleep, Early stage of Consumption, Indigestion, Impairment of understanding due to excessive indulgence and many other ailments to which the human frame is subjected. In cases of prematurely aged persons these Pills are found highly effective. They are highly recommended to all busy workers who earn their living not by muscle, but by their brains, and to students and scholars, growing boys and girls, who in addition to perhaps inheriting a feeble constitution, are educated on the modern system of cram and overwrought brainwork. These Pills have been found to be powerful and rapid restorer of mental and physical vigour. They restore the diminished capacity for intellectual work, the loss of appetite and imperfect digestion.

PRICE Rs. 1-8 PER BOTTLE.

Batliwalla's Ague Pills or Mixture and Batliwalla's Embiril Tonic Pills (for Pale People) may be had from TREACHER and Co., Kemp and Co., PHILLIPS and Co., BEYNON and Co., etc., etc., etc. or from the Sole Manufacturer, DR. H. L. BATLIWALLA, Worli, Dadar, Bombay. Discount to the Trade.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

WARREN'S GRAND CIRCUS AND MENAGERIE OF PERFORMING WILD ANIMALS.

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!!

GREATEST SUCCESS EVER KNOWN IN BOMBAY.

PACKED HOUSE Opinion of Public and Press. The very BEST CIRCUS that has ever visited Bombay.

This GRAND CIRCUS is here for a SHORT SEASON only, so don't fail to give it a visit and see

THE WRESTLING LION,
THE PERFORMING COCKATOES,
THE FUNNY CLOWNS.

A SPECIAL MATINEE

Will be given on WEDNESDAY for Children Half price to all Seats for Children and Ayahs accompanying them.

PRICES :—

Box to hold six, ...Rs. 20 Dress Circle ...Rs. 2
Single Seat in Box ...Rs. 4 Stalls .....Rs. 1

Gallery—for Natives only 8 annas.

Soldiers in uniform HALF PRICE to Stalls and Chairs.

A special place will be reserved for Native Females

Box Plan of Reserved Seats at SEYMOUR DOVE & Co.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that Mr. G. S. Manker, Special Commissioner, appointed by a Decree of the High Court made in Suit No. 153 of 1906, has contracted TO SELL to our client Mr. RAMGOPAL HIRALAL, also of Bombay aforesaid Hindu Inhabitant. All that piece or parcel of land or ground (originally consisting of five plots but now made up into one plot) with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate lying and being at Mouza Villa Edla Padla, in the Kasba of Bandra, in the Registration District of Bandra, in the District of Thana, containing by admeasurement 4,000 square yards or thereabouts, Assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Survey Nos 200,209 and 209, Sub-Alias pot Nos. 14, 15 and 13, and Division alias Falni Nos. 3, and 3, and known by the name of Hadfod, and bounded on or towards the East by the property of Dr. Kalkhusro Sorabji Engineer, on or towards the West by the property formerly of Pirozsha Burjorji Mody, but now of the vendor, on or towards the South by the property of Ganatjee Russoji Mody, and on or towards the North by the Public Road leading to the village of Zoo which said premises are at present in the occupation of the tenant of the said vendor,

All persons having any claim against the said property either by way of inheritence gift, sale, mortgage, charge, lien, lease or otherwise are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the Undersigned at their office (at No 14 K. Hammam Street, Fort), within 14 days from the date hereof otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim and the same if any will be considered as waived.—Dated this 23th day of April, 1906.

BICKNELL, MERWANJI & ROMER,
Purchaser's Attorney.

NOTICE.

OWNERS and TRAINERS ARE REMINDED that the FIRST ENTRIES for the Mysore Races CLOSE on 1st May next.

For programme and Stable accommodation please apply to THE SECRETARY, Bangalore Races, 47, Richmond Road, Bagalore.

APPLICATIONS are INVITED for ADMISSION to the Central Police Training School in accordance with the conditions published on page 494 and 495, Part I of the "Bombay Government Gazette" of the 19th April, 1906.

R. B. STEWART,
Inspector-General of Police.

Poona, 20th April, 1906.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MESSRS. GIBBONS & CO.,

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS, MEADOW'S STREET, FORT.

SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, ETC., ETC.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 28th instant, at 2-30. p. m. (S. T.,)

Messrs. GIBBONS & Co., will sell by Public Auction at their rooms in Meadow's Street, Fort, valuable and handsome substantially made teakwood and blackwood plain and carved household furniture, rich glass and crockeryware, bes Plated-ware, dining room Tables and Chairs, drawing room suites, glass Almirahs, Pianos, Punkahs, Bedsteads, Bedding, Stoves, Pictures, Bags, Lamps, Vases, Old Chinaware, Carriage Lamps, Books, etc., etc. Also a quantity of disinfectant liquid in drums.

N. B.—We will be pleased to include any further lots in this sale.

GIBBONS & CO.
Auctioneers & Commission Agents,
Meadows Street, Fort.

Bombay 27th April,

BENNETT AND COMPANY.
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS.

Under instructions from the Bombay Improvement Trust Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 27th instant, at 4-30 p. m. sell by Public Auction on the premises the whole of the building materials of House Nos. 68, 5-8, 2-0, case Nos. 315, 316 and 334 and Ward Nos. 253, 257 and 258 Mahomedkhan Pachaby and House No. 611-313 Case No. 390 and No. 2711 Jakeria Masjid Street.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 28th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at their Mart, Apollo Chamber, the valuable and handsome teakwood and blackwood, plain and carved household furniture, rich glass and crockeryware, best plated ware, dining table and chairs, sideboards and dumb waiters, drawing room suites, drawing room cabinets, glass door almirahs, handsome sweet toned walnutwood cottage piano, marble-top dressing and wash-hand table, rich pictures and oleographs, handsome flower vases and table ornaments, brass and iron single and double bedsteads, Hinks' and Ditmar's table and hanging lamps, rich carpets, &c., &c., the property of Capt. A. E. Tipper.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 28th instant, at 3-30 p.m. Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, &c.

AT 2 P.M,

1 handsome strong victoria, in very good order.
1 handsome strong palanquin office shigram, in very good order.
1 handsome strong glass fronted miniature brougham, in very good order.
1 bay Arab, quiet in harness.
1 Grey pony, quiet in harness and saddle.
1 bay Arab gelding, aged, 14 hands, W. I. T. C., stands 14-2, very fast, should win Gymkhanas any where and make a first class trapper.
The property of Mr. Otto Willrich.
1 handsome strong iron grey Arab mare, 8 years, goes well in harness.
1 handsome strong brown C. B. horse, aged, goes well in harness.

AUCTION SALE OF SOLID SILVERWARE.

TO-MORROW SATURDAY, the 28th instant, at 3-30 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, on account of the concerned—
7 large and small solid silver plate.

AUCTION SALE OF TOBACCO AND SCARLETS COTTON BLANKETS.

TO-MORROW SATURDAY, the 28th instant, at 3-30 p.m. Messrs. BENNETT & Co, will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, by order of the consigned and on account and at risk of the concerned—

Ex. S. S. "Saltan."

T. W. N. No. 5076—1 case tobacco.

Ex. S. S. "China,"

ROCKS 1110 No. 7480, 32—3 bales each containing 200 pieces scarlet cotton blankets.

On account of the underwriters.

Ex. S. S. "Trafalger."

A. A. & Co. 1 cask files.

On SUNDAY, the 29th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Gowalia Tank Road, near the Parsee Hospital and Fort High School, the valuable and handsome teak and blackwood plain and carved household furniture, rich glass and crockeryware, dinning table and chair sideboard and dumb-waiters, drawing room suites, cabinets, glass door almirahs cupboards, one handsome sweet-toned square piano, rich pictures and oleographs, handsome flower vases and table ornaments marble top dressing and wash-hand table brass and iron single and double bedsteads Hinks and Ditmar's table and hanging lamps rich carpets etc. etc. The property of D. N. Vakil Esq.

The property is now on view.

BONA FIDE SALE,

On MONDAY, the 30th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at top floor, "Sargent House," Apollo Bunder, the valuable and handsome teak and blackwood plain, and carved household furniture, rich glass and crockeryware, best platedware, dining table and chairs, sideboard, drawing rooms sofa, cabinets, glass door almyrahs, cupboard, one handsome sweet-toned cottage piano by "S. Rose & Co.," rich pictures and oleographs, handsome flower vases and table ornaments, marble top dressing and wash-hand tables, iron and wooden bedsteads, Hinks and Ditmar's table and hanging lamps, rich carpets, etc., etc., the property of W. Lane, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property on view three days before the sale.

AUCTION SALE OF CYLINDER OIL.

On TUESDAY the 1st proximo, at 3 p. m. Messrs BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at F Shed, Princes Dock, on account of the Underwriters—

Ex. S. S. "Trafalger."

Ballihay
A Y—71 drums Hornby's cylinder oil.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, 27th April, 1906.

STILL UNSURPASSED

THE NATIONAL HAIR DYE.

Reproduces instantaneously the Original Colour of the Hair in its natural shade.
It is inoffensive and pleasant to apply.
Per Case, with Brushes Complete, Rs. 1-10.

F. S. MADON & CO.,
170, Shaikh Memon Street; Near Zooma Musjid, Bombay

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants, &c. Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted, are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only.) Three lines, per insertion. One Rupee. Every additional line, Eight Annas. REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

"CLARESQUE" PLATE POWDER,—Produces a polish like new on Jewellery, Silver Goods Plate and Clear Metals. Guaranteed free from Mercury. Trial Samples gratis on application. Per tin Annas 12, per dozen Rs. 8. Vide recommendation.—MARCKS and Co., Ltd., Bombay and Poona.

Reliable MOTORS between Poona and MAHABLESHWAR as also Phaeton and Tonga daks between Wathar and Mahableshwar. Apply to BURJORJEE PEROSHAW Diplomaed Dak supplier to H. E. the Governor and the Lt. Gen. Western Command, Main Street, Poona.

TO BE SOLD CHEAP.—Brass and Iron Bedsteads slightly shop soiled, only a limited number in stock—W. BRESLAUER and Co., Church Gate Street.

IT has been certified that Mr. KAPS executes most skilful repairs to Pianos which can be seen in his Work shops—37 Medows St. H. KAPS & Co.,

AN INVITATION—Meals which cost Rs. 2 and 3 elsewhere can be got at the RAILWAY HOTEL, Bombay, Grant Road, for nearly half the rate, Give it a trial and judge for yourself. Only genuine wines and liquors stocked and sold at moderate rates. Broad new Billiard Tables. Very easy terms for permanent residents Dinners served till late hours.

PRINCE OF WALES HOTEL, Elphinstone Circle opposite the Town Hall. Further extensions and renovations. Rooms airy and commodious with bath rooms attached to each. Rates from Rs. 2-8-0 to Rs. 4-0-0 per day. Special arrangements for monthly boarders and families making a prolonged stay. Cuisine a speciality.—Apply to the MANAGER.

WANTED—Competent and Smart English COMPOSITORS. Apply SUPERINTENDENT, "Bombay Gazette."

WANTED Gentlemen to get their Applications, Memorials, Appeals prepared in a very effective style to insure success. Done in expert form. Apply to Box "No. 1234 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Gazette."

SATISFACTION FOR 10 YEARS.—I have great pleasure to certify that Singer's Sewing Machine gave me every satisfaction for 10 years during which time they have been in use in my family.—GIRDHUNDA GOKULDAS TEJPAL, Malabar Hill, Bombay.

A EUROPEAN RETIRED OFFICER of Government (Financial) is OPEN to ENGAGEMENT Box No. 53A. Advt. Dept., "Bombay Gazette."

GOVERNMENT SERVANT-SUPPLIERS. Messrs OLIVER and Co.—Only Respectable and Trustworthy Servants of all denominations supplied. The original and only firm that supplies thoroughly efficient and reliable High Class Domestic Servants, Patronized by the Officers of the Services, Army and Navy as well as the Leading Clubs and Hotels, Especially First Class Goanese and Mahomedan Servants for whom we guarantee. Poe, Bombay. Rs. 2, and Mofussil Rs. 3 for each servant.—No. 4, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay Established 1872.

BACK NUMBERS of THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Daily, the Weekly, and the Weekly Mail addition, when available, are supplied on the following terms :—Seven days from date of issue, 4 annas ; 8 to 30 days from date of issue, 8 annas, 30 days to one year, 1 rupee and of older dates than one year from Rs. 2 per copy according to numbers available. Reference charge one Rupee.

ONE of the Sights of Bombay.—RAJA DEEN DAYAL'S ART PHOTOGRAPHIC SALOON replete with everything that Oriental luxury and Artistic taste can suggest and Visitors will not regret an inspection of their High Class Decorations, Artistic Paintings and Enlargements, and Indian Views of places of Special Interest, Portrait Paintings in oil on Photographic Basis a speciality. Hydraulic Lift available. Tata's Nippon Buildings. Top Floor, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

BOMBAY GAZETTE BY-WEEKLY Edition—Issued on Wednesday and Saturday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date, Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12; Half-yearly Rs. 6; Quarterly Rs. 3, to Subscribers in Bombay; Rs. 15 to the Mofussil.

COTTON BUSINESS.—Cotton, and Seed, and Factory Business, Upcountry, WANT POST as Manager, or Assistant in these, for Buying Cotton, Wheat, Seeds &c. Working Factories, Pressing and Ginning, Jute, Flour, Oil, and other Mills. Have served for 20 Twenty years, as Agent to European Firms, Visited Steam Factories, and Travelled throughout India. Proficient in Opening New Stations. Also Erected and Dismantled Factories. Highest Testimonials. Address, "COMRA," care of "Bombay Gazette."

A BOON TO SUFFERING HUMANITY. SURGERY SUPERSEDED.—SURGERY not needed at all :—Thorough cures for Hydrocele, Hernia, Elephantasis, Piles, Fistula, with its horrible and maddening agonies, and all sorts of Rectum and Scrotum diseases, Fatty or windy body (reduction in such a body from 4 to 6 inches certain after 15 days' treatment) Rheumatism, Gout, Paralysis, Spermatorrhœa, Sterility, Diabetes, Dyspepsia, Nasal complaints, Leprosy and all sorts of malignant diseases are thoroughly cured by infallible and harmless vegetable medicines. Apply Dr. BALKRISHNA N. JOSHI, of Benares Pardeo Bridge, near Tram Terminus, Motiwala's Chawl Tardeo, Bombay.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorials, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c &c., printed with neatness and promptitude and at lowest rates, special terms for large contracts, Apply to the Manager "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press,

WM. HUTCHINSON & Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency business. 1, Trafalgar Building, Charing Cross London.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, PUBLISHED Weekly on the Departure of English Mails, is Pages of the "Pall Mall Budget" size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged. At any others, &c. India, Subscription Rs. 15 per year, free of postage ; English Subscription 6s. 15 per year including postage.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE-NEZ.

DURING the Hot Steamy Weather when your Glasses persist in falling off your nose, a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense, will be found a great boon.

They are self adjusting
There is nothing to break
They are always Horizontal
They are the acme of comfort and very strong
No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting :—

Nickel Rs. 3-8. Gold Rs. 35.

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BOMBAY AND POONA.

R. SCOTT & Co. M.R.C.V.S.,

VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES AND COACH BUILDERS,

GIRGAUM AND GOWALIA TANK ROAD

Oldest Established Firm in Bombay.

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and carriage Horses selected with the greatest care for Local and Up-country Constituents.

HORSES shod on the most approved principles with Shoes made on the premises of specially imported iron, under the immediate supervision of a first class ENGLISH FARRIER.

ARABS and C.-BREDS broken to Single (Rs. 15) and Double Harness (Rs. 30), and Saddle (Rs. 15) Waler broken to Single Harness or Saddle (Rs. 25) Double Harness (Rs. 50.) Troublesome horses charged extra.

HORSES standing at Livery on Commission Sale or for treatment, Rs. 35 per mensem including Syce, Stable rent chaff, bran on all horses, fed by owners, at Rs. 5 per mensem. Commission on horses bought and sold Rs. 17. Examination and Certificate Rs. 10. Verbal opinion as to Soundness, Rs. 5.

CRUSHED HORSE FOOD best in the market, Rs. 5-8 per cwt, delivered free in Bombay. Special Mixtures, Bran, Gram, Barley, New Zealand Oats, Australian Chaff, Pressed Hay, etc., supplied a lowest rates consistent with good quality.

ESTIMATES given, and Carriages of every description built of the very best materials under personal supervision, by skilled workmen.

REPAIRS neatly executed with promptitude and despatch. Rubber tyres of finest quality only supplied. Carriages greased by contract, Satisfaction guaranteed. Correspondence invited.

SALES BY AUCTION

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY, NO. 7, MARINE STREET.

THE SALE of valuable Coal at Kola, advertised to take place to-day is POSTPONED, until further intimation.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 27th instant, at 2 p. m Messrs CRAWFORD & Co are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the Maidon House, Marine Lines, the valuable and neat substantial made teakwood and black wood household furniture such as dining table, mirror sideboard, dumbwaiter, drawing-room suit of sofas and chairs, cabinet, marble top table and teapoys, English bedsteads, single and double almyrahs, clothes and gown presses, marble-topped dressing and wash hand tables, sweet-toned cottage piano by Rose & Co, lady's buggy, strong tread mare very reliable quiet in both saddle and harness highly recommended, winner of first prize at Ahmedabad, Horse Show last year, ladies' and gent's english saddles, riding dress, cut glass ware and crockery ware, best plated ware, wind proof, lamps, rich table ornaments, Brussels carpets 400 daystime piece to dome, almost new free wheel gent's bicycle fitted with Dunlop tyres complete from the Bombay Cycle Agency, etc, the property of J. E. Bridgon Esq. proceeding to Europe.

Also, Rubber tyred Ralli Cart, suitable for pony.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

On SUNDAY, the 29th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction on the Narayan Dabholkar Hill or Parel Hill, behind the Government House, Parel, valuable and neat substantial made dining-room, drawing-room and bed-room furniture, large mirror back sideboard, corner and side cabinets, suite of velvet lined sofas and chairs, marble-topped table, teakwood and iron bedsteads, almyrahs, dressing and wash-hand tables, sweet-toned cottage piano by Rose and Co., nearly new O. H. B. L. gun, by E. M. Reilly and Co., camera, child's mail cart, free wheel gent's bicycle, a large lot of carpenter's tools, Surat ship boats, fowl house, sewing machine, English ice-box, cooking stove with chimney, marble-topped cabinet, writing table with nine drawers, copper cooking utensils, riding saddles by Dent English rubber tyred victoria, garden plants &c., the property of W. M. Watson, Esq. Dist. Loco Superintendent G. I. P. Ry., proceeded home.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY, the 30th inst., at 2-30 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms a quantity of grey, white and coloured piece-goods and the following :—

Furniture such as drawing room, suite of blackwood covered tapestry, cupboards, chest of drawers, writing dressing and wash-hand tables, cots, Chubb's and Milner's iron safe on stands, easy chairs, hat and book stands.

By order of the Post-Master General, Bombay contents of book, baskets and parcels ram-lined mails mad in the Dead Letter Office beyond the prescribed time consisting of 2 gold beads and odd ornaments, silver studs, buttons, cuff and studs, combs, books, medicine bottles, pinchbeck, metal watch, samples of cotton, etc.

By order of the superintendent, Army Clothing ; 2 bales serge jackets and knicker bockers.

At 3 p.m.

Several gent's bicycles by different makers.
1 Singer's 2 H.-P. Motor cycle, little used, in perfect working order, owner leaving for England.
1 light rubber-tyred victoria.
1 light rubber tyred vis-a-vis.
1 French-polished office shigram.
1 set bro on harness, new.
And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

BONA FIDE SALE,

On TUESDAY, the 1st and WEDNESDAY the 2nd Proximo at 2 p.m. each day Messrs CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the "New Bunnee" Peddar Road, Cumballa Hill, the very valuable and substantial blackwood, teakwood and English made dining-room drawing-room and bed-room furniture, consisting of set of dining table, chairs, mirror back sideboard, and dumb waiters, English safes and chairs, cabinet, chiffoniers, pier glasses with jardiniers bedsteads, double, & single almirahs, clothes presses, wardrobes, dressing & washhand tables, marble clock, rich glassware and crockeryware, best plateware, first rate large cabinet size, organ with 12 rollers, very handsome bidri and bronze statues and figures on marble pillars, pictures Brussels carpets, windproof lamps, rich table ornaments, English built rubber tyred landaulette by Windover, rubber tyred steel wheeled vis-a-vis by Windover, handsome large size marble garden vases on stands etc. the property of the late Dady Manecsji Limji Esq.

The property of a gentleman ;—

1 Handsome dark brown Waler getting quite young and believed to be perfectly sound, smart in action and appearance.

Catalogues will be published and the property is on view

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES at Thomas Street, Colaba, off Sonapore Lane, Dharjee Street and Agiary Street, without the Fort of Bombay.

By order of the mortgagee N. C. Meleod Esq. and on account and at the risk of the mortgagors Messrs CRAWFORD & Co, will sell by Public Auction the following immovable properties in pursuance of the power of sale given to the mortgagee by a registered Indenture of Mortgage dated 15th June, 1905, on the days and time mentioned below on the several premises :—

Lot No. 1

On TUESDAY, the 1st day of May, 1906, at 4 o'clock.

All that piece or parcel of Fazendari land or ground of which the present Fazendars are Vinayak Balkrishna and Krishnarao Balkrishna, together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate lying and being at Thomas Street within the Fort of Bombay, in the registration Sub-district of Bombay and abutting upon admeasurements 175 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded as follows :—That is to say : On or towards the east by a sweeper's passage and beyond it by the property of Jamshbhai Lalji, on or towards the west by a sweeper's passage and beyond it by the property of Rapidas Varajdas deceased on or towards the north by the Thomas Street aforesaid and on or towards the south by the sweeper's passage and beyond it by the property of Bai Jeejeebai and partly by the property of Pitamber Bhajeraj and which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C Ward No. 79 and Street No. 11, and were formerly and now in the occupation of the mortgagors and others.

Lot No. 2,

On same day at 3 p.m.

All that pieces or parcel of Fazendari land or ground of which the present Fazendars are Vinayak alias Balkrishnarao and Krishnarao Balkrishnarao, together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate lying and being at Thomas Street, within the Fort of Bombay, in the registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 73 square yards or thereabouts and bounded as follows :—That is to say : On or towards the east by a sweeper's passage and beyond it by the property of Rapidas Varajdas, on or towards the west by a sweeper's passage and beyond it by the property of Bycramji Jijibhai, on or towards the north by the Thomas Street aforesaid, and on or towards the south by a sweeper's passage and beyond it by the property of Khurshedji Nowrojee Mody, which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward Nos. 3385 and 3386 and Street Nos. 15 to 27, and were formerly and are now in the occupation of the tenants of the mortgagors and others.

Lot No. 4,

On THURSDAY, the 3rd day of May at 4 p.m.

All that piece or parcel of Fazendari land or ground of which the Fazendar is Hormasji Bomanjee together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Dhanji Street, without the Fort of Bombay in the registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 87 square yards or thereabouts and bounded as follows ; :—That is to say : On or towards the east by the Dhanji Street aforesaid and on or towards the west by the property of the mortgagors hereinafter fully described, on or towards the north by the property of the mortgagors and on or towards the south by the property of Framji Jiwanji, Jahangir which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C Ward No. 79 and Street Nos. 12 and 14, and were formerly and are now in the occupation of the tenants of the mortgagors and others.

Lot No. 5,

On THURSDAY, the 3rd day of May, 1906, at 5 p. m,

All that piece or parcel of Fazendari land or ground of which the Fazendar is Hormasji Bomanji, together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house, standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Agiary Street, without the Fort of Bombay, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 193 square yards or the eabouts and bounded as follows :—That is to say : On or towards the east by the property of the mortgagors fourthly hereinbefore described, on or towards the west by the Agiary Street aforesaid, on or towards the north by the Dhanjibhai of Palanjee Dorabji Meherjee, deceased, and on or towards the south by the property of Bai Motibai, widow of Dorabjee Bola anji Kerawalla, and which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C Ward No. 79 and Street No 11, and were formerly and now in the occupation of the tenants of the mortgagors and others,

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application may be made to Messrs. Mulla and Mulla, Solicitors, at their office in Church Gate Street, or to the undersigned.

BONA FIDE SALE,

On FRIDAY, the 4th proximo, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the Warden Road, Breach Candy, nearly opposite the Mahalaxmi Temple, valuable and neat French-polished teakwood and blackwood dining room, drawing room and bed room furniture, glassware and crockeryware, Mahogany Square piano Bikaneer large durrie carpets, windproof lamps, Norwich canaries in cage large collection of choice garden plants in tubs and pots, Madras built rubber tyred vis-a-vis, by Sim son, etc. etc., the property of Frank Harrison, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view three days before the sale.

BONA-FIDE SALE,

On a date to be fixed hereafter Messrs Crawford & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, near the Grant Road Station (up platform), the valuable and neat black wood and teakwood household furniture, sweet toned Mahogany square piano, by Schiedmayer and Soehne pictures, table ornaments, wind proof lamps, etc, the property of C. BLASGOW, Esqr, proceeding to England.

The property will be on view 3 days before the sale.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Bombay, 27th April, 1906.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL....£1,200,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £600,000
RESERVE FUND.....£550,000

HEAD OFFICE :

7, BISHOPSGATE STREET WITHIN LONDON, E.

BRANCHES :

Calcutta,	Delhi,	Cawnpore,	Tuticorin.
Lahore,	Bombay,	Colombo,	Zanzibar.
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Seamer Point,	Aden,	Kandy,	Chittagong.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

ROBERT R. ROSS,
Manager.

ALLIANCE BANK OF SIMLA, LD.

CAPITAL (paid up) .....Rs. 15,00,000
RESERVE FUND (in Government Paper) .....Rs. 20,00,000

HEAD OFFICE : SIMLA.

BRANCHES :

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London, Edinburgh, Dublin, and in all the principal towns throughout India.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 500 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed at rate which can be ascertained on application.

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.

RULES OF BUSINESS and full information obtainable upon application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Agent.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

THE PEOPLE'S BANKING AND COMMERCIAL ASSOCIATION, LTD.

BANKING HOURS,

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Saturdays 10 A.M. to 3 P.M. (S. T.)

ESTABLISHED APRIL, 1901.

Head Office : LAHORE.

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KOHAT
LYALLPORE
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MULTAN CITY
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PATIALA
PESHAWAR
RAWALPINDI CITY
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United Provinces of Agra and Oudh.—

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KARACHI
HYDERABAD
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SHIKARPORE
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Etc.

AUTHORIZED, SUBSCRIBED Rs.
CAPITAL & RESERVE FUND. 5,17,000
WORKING FUNDS 42,00,000

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept and interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS are received and interest allowed at 4½ per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 8, 12, and 24 months at 4, 4½ and 5 per cent. p. a. Interest respectively. Special rates for students and Public Institutions. Deposits for the benefits of widows and Orphans are received at special rate of 6 per cent p. a. Short Notice Deposits are received bearing interest at 3 per cent. p. a. repayable on one week's notice at any time after one month from the date of Deposit.

Interest and Dividends collected.

DRAFTS on Principal Towns of India granted.

CHEQUES of outstations, Hundies, Bills, Railway Receipts bought, collected and discounted.

Every description of Banking and Agency business transacted.

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VIDYA SAGAR PANDYA,
Manager.

Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL..... £800,000
RESERVE FUND..... £375,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS..... £800,000

HEAD OFFICE :

HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET LONDON.

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Hamburg,	Medan, Deli (Sumatra)	Hongkong	
Bombay	Singapore	Foochow	
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Madras	Batavia	Tientsin	
Rangoon	Sourabaya	Hankow	
Colombo	Manilla	Yokohama	
Penang	Cebu (Philippines)	Kobe	
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Ipoh (Perak)			

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the world is buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE, issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT and undertake general Banking Business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum Monthly Balances if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold on account of clients and also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

OFFICE HOURS—10-30 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays—10-30 A.M. to 2 P.M.

GEORGE MILLER,
Agent.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

FOR SALE, WANTED, &c.

Daily at the rate a week.—First Three Insertions Four Annas per line (Rs. 2 per inch) ; Fourth and onward Two Annas Re. 1 per inch) ; Twice or Once a week ; First Three Insertions Four Annas per line (Rs. 2 per inch); Fourth and onward Three Annas per line (Rs. 1-8 per inch), Minimum Charges Re. 2.

PRATT'S MOTOR-CAR SPIRIT.

DEODORISED NAPTHA OR GASOLINE.

BEST for Motor-Cars, Bicycles, and Tricycles : also for Naptha Lamps.

Owners of Motor-Cars, &c., should insist on getting this and no other. Can be obtained from all leading dealers in Motor-Cars. Imported by

STANDARD OIL Co. of New York,
31, Hornby Road, Bombay.

ROLLED STEEL BEAMS.

5,000 Tons of STEEL BEAM in all Sections and Weights,

ALSO

STEEL ANGLES, TEES,

PLATES, CAST IRON PIPES,

GALVANIZED CORRUGATED IRON SHEETS

kept in Stock, ready for delivery.

Full particulars and prices from

GEO. SERVICE & CO.,
King's Building,
HORNBY ROAD.

BANKS.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL £1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £1,125,000
PAID UP CAPITAL £562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £562,500
RESERVE FUNDS.....£135,000

HEAD OFFICE :

40, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.

LONDON BANKERS :

The Bank of England,
The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES :

BOMBAY, KURRACHEE, CALCUTTA, MADRAS COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, PENANG HONGKONG and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms :—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter period to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising Interest and dividends when due.

JAMES MURDOCH,
Manager.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.

HEAD OFFICE : NEW YORK.

FISCAL AGENTS FOR THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA IN CHINA AND THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

Capital paid up..... Gold $3,350,000·00
Reserve Fund and Undivided Profits..... Gold $3,332,350.55

LONDON OFFICE : Threadneedle House, Bishopsgate Str. Within, E.C.

BRANCHES.

Bombay.	Manila,	Singapore.	
Calcutta.	City of Mexico,	San Francisco.	
Hongkong.	Shanghai.	Washington, D. C	
Kobe.	Yokohama,	Canton	
Cebu.	Penang,	Monterey.	
	Panama.		

THE CORPORATION buys and sells Bills of Exchange, Issues Letters of Credit, and carries on every description of Banking and Exchange business,

CURRENT DEPOSITS opened, and FIXED DEPOSITS received for 12 months or shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

F. H. SUTTON,
Manager.

BOMBAY OFFICE,
42/48, Church Gate Street.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL..... Yen 24,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ..

SINCE 1868

We have been widely known and famed for the excellent quality of our

HAMS, AND BACON CHEESE.

To-day this quality is fully maintained, and every care is taken in order that all goods may be despatched and delivered in the very best condition.

HAMS

	Rs. A.
Finest pale Cumberland, Special Cure, from 8 to 25 lbs. each, ... per lb.	1 2
Cooked, ready for table, whole or half Ham ..... ,,	2 0
Cooked, in slices ..... ,,	2 8

BACON

Harris' Crown Brand, Real Wilt's Middle, Special Cure, 90 to 30 lbs. each.... ,,	1 2
Harris' Crown Brand, Wilt's Belly, Special Cure, 10 to 18 lbs. each ..... ,,	1 0
Boneless in slices ..... per tin	1 4

Bacon in Canvas at original weights.

BACON on cut. ONE ANNA per Pound Extra.

CHEESE

	Rs. A
GORGONZOLA Real, 12 to 18 lbs. each ..... per lbs.	1 4
GORGONZOLA Real, on cut..... ,,	1 6
Cheshire, English ..... ,,	1 0
Gruyere, finest quality ..... ,,	1 0
Cheddar, Pale Loaf, about 12 lbs. each ..... ,,	0 14
American Cheshire ..... ,,	0 12
Double Gloster ..... ,,	0 14
Edams, Dutch (who'e Cheese only about 4 lbs. each) ..... ,,	0 12
Imperial in Jars..... per jar	1 0
Camembert, in tins ..... pea tin	1 4

New price List on Application.

OYSTERS NOW IN SEASON.

W. B. GREEN & CO.,

APOLLO BUNDER, BOMBAY.

VICEREGAL CATERERS BY APPOINTMENT

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS : "CATERERS," BOMBAY.

SINCE 1868.

INSURANCES.

Guarantees Against Embezzlement.

INDIAN GUARANTEE ASSOCIATION.

HEAD OFFICE, ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

Funds in Government Securities only and remain in India.

THE Association provides Security for the Intromission and Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust and Responsibility.

For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to

R. PATERSON BROWN, Secretary.

PRINCE OF WALES HOTEL.

ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE,

Opposite the Town Hall.

Further extensions and renovations

Rooms airy and commodious

with Bath-rooms attached to each.

Rates from Rs. 2-8 to Rs. 4-0 per day.

Special arrangements for monthly Boarders and Families making a prolonged stay.

Cuisine a Speciality.

Apply to the MANAGER.

ACORODINE

THE INFALLIBLE INDIGESTION CURE

Can be had of all Druggists Rs. 1-4.

PREPARED ONLY BY

BEYNON & CO.,

BOMBAY.

Benger's Food

is mixed with fresh new milk when used; is dainty and delicious, highly nutritive, and most easily digested. Infants thrive on it, and delicate or aged persons enjoy it.

Sold in tins by Chemists, etc., everywhere.

The LANCET describes it as—

"Mr. Benger's admirable preparation."

NOTICE.

SUBSCRIBERS who have hitherto been SUPPLIED with the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" through the Cosmopolitan Library can obtain it by applying to Messrs. VINCENT & CO., 19, Hornby Road, 2nd Floor, Fort or the "BOMBAY GAZETTE, Head Office!

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Qneda 4944 tons Captain R H Ccope will sail to-day for Calcutta in ballast.

THE B and P S N Co's steamer Ahmadi 1640 tons Captain F W Crooks will sail to-day for Calcutta with ballast

THE steamer Clan Ranald 2285 tons Captain C F Mackintosh will sail to-day for Genoa and Lighorn with a general cargo.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Urlana 3384 tons Captain J E T Butler arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta with a cargo of coal.

THE French Mail steamer Sydney Commander A Comba arrived in harbour yesterday from Marseilles 11th April with a general cargo and passengers.

THE steamer Manchester Port 2362 tons, Captain J S Agraman, arrived in hartour yesterday from Mauritius with a cargo of sugar and deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Nuddea 1944 tons Captain F D C Dewing arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta 4th April via coast ports with a general cargo and passengers

THE B I S N Co's steamer Bancoora 2148 tons, Captain C S Emmett arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta via coast ports with a general cargo and deck passengers.

THE steamer Bonieda 2503 tons, Captain J Potter arrived in harbour yesterday from Yokohama, via intermediate ports with a general cargo, and Miss Oldnay as a passenger.

THE steamer Ayuthia 691 tons Captain J Curtis arrived in harbour yesterday from Bangkok 5th April via Singapore and Colombo with a cargo of teakwood During the voyage, she experienced S W Monson the Bay of Bengal.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Upada, 3382 tons, Captain F Sheldrick arrived in harbour yesterday from Brisbane with a general cargo a number of horses and the following passengers :—Messrs J Hunter G Box, J O Brien and 10 others.

THE German East Africa Line steamer Bundesrath 1326 tons Captain H Ulrich arrived in harbour yesterday from Durban 28th March via Mombassa and with a general cargo and the following passengers Messrs Morton Maffert Morrison Lee Doyle Firnin Spurge Mr Carmani wife and baby Mrs Miller Mr Mrs and Miss Castelle and 2 children Mr and Mrs Desmer and Miss Denson and a number of deck

ARRIVALS.

Apl.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
25	Ayuth'a s	Curtes	Bangkok April 5
26	Manchester Port s..	Acraman	Mauritius April 14
	Bancoora s	Emmett	Calcutta March 18
	Bonieda s	Potter	Yokohama Mar 8
	Upada s	Sheldrick	Brisbam Mar 28
	Sydney s	Combe	Marseilles Apr 11
	Urlana s	Butler	Calcutta Apr 14
	Bundesrath s	Ulrich	Durban Mar 28
	H S S Hermes s ..	Nicholson ...	Muscat Apr 23
	Nuddia s	Dewing.....	Calcutta Apl 4

DEPARTURES.

Apl.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
26	Australia s	Tait.....	Liverpool &c
	Vindora s	Booth.....	Fleetwood
	Jumna s	Fenwick	Zanzibar &c
	Kola s	Ramage	Persian Gulf &c

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday :—

Steamer Queda-Coope for Calcutta

" Clan Ranald Mackintosh for Genoa &c

" Ahmadi Crooks for Calcutta

The following vessels began to load yesterday :—

Steamer Baledi for London and Antwerp

" Sultan for Zanzibar &c

" Bancoora for Calcutta &c

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The P and O S N Co's steamer Sunda arrived at London on the afternoon of the 24th instant.

The Florio Rubattino Co's steamer R Rubattino left Suez for Bombay on the 25th instant.

The Florio Rubattino Co's steamer Capri left Penang for Bombay on the 25th instant.

The N Y K steamer Tosa Maru left Singapore for Colombo on the 19th instant.

DAILY EXPORTS, APRIL 26.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Circassia s—3030 cwt myrabollams Waghji Becher 400) cwt wheat Sanday and Co ; 84 bales hemp kiddie Reeve and Co ; 2001 cwt myrabolams G Madhowji 58 tan shides H A Comer

Leander s—1000 cwt linseed Glade and Co ; 10 cwt cuttle fish and 10 cwt woollencut pieces N M Reisee 64 bales wool T Chemondas 338 cwt blood manure H A Comer

FOR LONDON.

Caledonia s—7 bales skins E D Sassoon and Co ; 2 bales carpets Bradford and Co : 2003 cwt castorseed Lilins Dreyfus and Co ; 150 cwt turmeric D Vellyjthai and Co ; 85 bales hemp and 2922 cwt myrabollams Edjee Comersey

Benledi s—150 bales hemp R Visram and Co ; 700 cwt horns and hoofs Mcolji Jamal 70 cwt turmeric Tockersey Canji 499 cwt myrabollams Dharsee Nanji and Co ; 4457 cwt myrabollams Anjoon Khimji 712 cwt oilmanno W and A Graham and Co ; 1000 cwt oil cake and 703 cwt myrabollams Wagjee Becher 65 bale hemp David Sassoon and Co ; 100 bales hemp A Branwell and Co ; 1061 cwt myrabollams G Madhowji

FOR HULL.

Castello s—20115 cwt myrabollams Waghjee Becher 2000 cwt cottonseed David Sassoon and Co ; 2000 cwt cottonseed Ernst Lau and Co ; 1001 cwt myrabollams P Jethabhoy

Clan Mackinnon s—6500 cwt castorseed Balli Brothers 1000 cwt myrabollams Waghji Becher

FOR HAMBURG.

Stolzenfels s—1033 bales cotton and 3035 cwt rapeseed 1400 cwt castors ed Ralli Bros

St Fillans s—55 bales cotton fly K Visram and Co ; 100 cwt gum J Nurbberam 1000 bales cotton fly J C Jediwalla 55 bales cotton fly P H Chechgar and Co ; 150 bales cotton fly K Hurmukhrai and Co : 100 cwt gum J Nurbberam

FOR OBRISTIANA.

Eastello s—55 bales cotton Gaadum and Co

FOR NORRKOPING.

Castello s—100 bales cotton Gaddum and Co

FOR DUNKIRK.

Kt of the Garter s—1000 cwt rapeseed David Sassoon and Co

FOR ANTWERP.

Benledies—522 bales hemp P Bhimjee 920 bales cotton fly Khimji Visram and Co ; 110 bales cottoo J A Begbie and Co ; 200 bales hemp J N Kapadia 474 bales cotton fly and waste C Herjee and Co

FOR HAVRE.

Djibouti s—60 bales cotton Pnier de Soone and Co ; 1607 cwt rapeseed Ralli Brothers 270 bales cotton E Spinner and Co ; 208 cwt rose wood Jaffer Joosab and Co

FOR MARSEILLES.

Circassia s—55 bales cotton fly K Hurmukhrai and Co ; 2250 cwt monraseed John Fachiri :

Djibouti s—110 bales cotton J A Begbie and Co

Wimbledon s—1000 cwt poppyseed and 5028 cwt cwt linseed Ralli Brothers

FOR BARCELONA.

Circassia s—100 bales cotton Scrabjee Framjee and Co

FOR GENOA.

Clan Ranald s—204 bales cotton 2003 cwt linseed Ralli Bros 1000 cwt linseed Volkart Brothers 1000 cwt linseed Societa C Italiana 606 bales cotton Ralli Brothers

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, APRIL 25.

SECURITIES—		
2 1-2 per cent. Consols	80 1-8	= + 1-8
3 do. Rentes	93 3-4	= unchanged
11-2 do. Indian Sterling Bonds	105	= do
3 1-2 per cent. Indian Enfaced Rupee Paper	63 3-16	= — 1-16
SILVER—		
Spot in London	20 7-16	= + 3-16
2 months hence	20 1-16	= + 3-16
Spot in New York	65 5-8	= + 3-8
EXCHANGES—		
Paris cheques	25·13	= + 0·1
Berlin "	20·49	= + 1-4
New York Demand	4 81 3-8	= unchanged
DISCOUNTS—		
Bank of England	3 1-2 per cent	= unchanged
3 months sight Bank Bills	3 1-2 do	= do
6 " "	3 1-2 do	= do
3 " " Fine Trade Bills	3 3-4 do	= do
6 months sight Fine Trade Bills	3 7-8 do	= do
INTEREST—		
Day to day loans	3 1-4 do	= do
7 day market loans	3 1-4 do	= do
SUGAR—		
German granulated 1st marks 10-6 A done dull		
WHEAT—		
Tone of wheat quiet but steady		
RAPESEED—		
Yellow Cawapore 43 A-M done quiet		
LINSEED—		
Linseed Feld 46 1-4 A-M sellers dull		
COFFEE—		
Coffee in New York 3 1-16 = unchanged		

At the Periodical biddings for Council Bills for Rs. 30,00,000.

Rs. 11,70,000 were allotted to	Calcutta	
Rs. 3,50,000	do	Bombay
Rs. 2,50,000	do	Madras

Rs. 17,70,000 at Is 4d

Minimum rate received 10 per cent.

Telegraphic Transfers—

Rs. 3,20,000	were allotted to	Calcutta
Rs. 2,50,000	do	Bombay
Rs. nil	do	Madras

Rs. 12,70,000 at Is. 4d 1-32d.

Minimum rate received 10 per cent.

Total amount sold during the week, Rs. 30,00,000

Amount to be allotted next week, Rs. 43,00,000

Extra allotments, Bills on Madras, Rs. 10,000 at Is 4d 1-32d.

In Liverpool.—Cotton Market closed quieter. East Indian quiet. Manchester steady. Total Sales 12,000 bales. Sales increased yesterday by 2,000. Spot 6·04 plus 1. Egyptian F. G. F. Brown 10 3-8 unchanged. Sold on speculation and for Export, 1,500 bales. Imports 9,000 bales. Futures closed quiet.

Apl.-May	May-June	June-July
5·85	5·85	5·85
+01	+01	+01
July-Aug.	Aug-Sep.	Sep-Oct.
5·85	5·81	5·69
+01	+01	+01
Oct-Nov.	Nov-Dec.	Dec-Jan
5·69	5·61	5·61
+02	+02	+02

Receipts at U S Ports	10,000	bales
Do last year	25,000	,,
Exports to Great Britain	18,000	,,
Do. do Continent	6,000	,,

IN NEW YORK.

Spot	11·65	unchgd
Futures, month of July	10·86—1	a
Do, do, Dec	10·38+2	a

a Advanced early owing to firm cables.

IN NEW ORLEANS—

Spot	10 3 1-16	
Futures, month of May	10·99 + 3	
Do, do, July	11·12 + 4	
Tone at close	firm	

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay for the 24 hours, ending at 6 p. m. on Wenesday, 25th April 1906 :—

Cotton	10,701 bales.
Wheat	10,172 cwts.
Linseed	11,799 do
Rape, Eal and Mustard	7,303 do
Gingellyseed	217 do
Poppyseed	6,791 do
Groundnut	361 do
Castorseed	5,921 do
Rice	5,432 do
Myrabolams	2,738 do
Cottonseed	16,801 do
Mowraseed	10 do
Gram	2,740 do
Joowar	533 do
Maize	nil

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Gold Bullion, Rs. 2,50,400

Ex Arabia from London

BOMBAY, APRIL 26.

EXCHANGE.—Tone firm

Bank T. T.	...	...	1s. 4d.
Bank Demand	...	...	1s 4 1-32d.
Credit Bills 3 Months Sight D.A.			1s 4 1-4d
Do, 6 do, do,		...	1s. 4 3-8d
French Francs 3 do. do.		...	170
Marcks 3 do. do.		...	138 3-4
Hongkong 30 Days Sight		...	152
Shanghai 30 do		...	212
Japan 30 do,		...	150 1-2

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—3 1/2 per cent. Tone easier.

Cash	...	93-12
1st Settlement	...	93-12

Money Market, Tone steady.

BANK RATE—

Bank of England since 5th April,		3 1-2	per cent
Bank of Bombay do. 26th April		7	do.
Bank of Bengal do. 12th April		5	do.
Bank of Madras do. 3rd do.		7	do.

The Bank of Bengal cash balance is 57 lakhs up.

SEEDS.

LINSEED—Tone steady.

	Rs.	a.	p
Ready	8	2	0
Forward April-May	8	7	0

RAPESEED.—Tone steady.

Brown Cawnpore			
Do Forward April-May ...	7	1	0
Yellow Cawnpore			
Do Forward	7	8	0
Yellow Guzerat Ready	7	11	0
Do Forward			
POPPYSEED—Tone quiet, Ready	7	15	0
CASTORSEED—Tone steady. Ready	Rs.	25	1-2
GINGELLYSEED—Tone firm.			
15 per cent. Mixed	46	8	0
25 do. do	45	8	0
50 do. do	44	8	0
Black Kutnee	42	8	0
WHEAT—Tone quiet.			
White Delhi	4	13	0
White Pessi	4	12	0

LIVERPOOL OPENING TELEGRAM.

Tone ..... quiet but steady.

Estimated sales ..... 10,000 Bales

Imports ..... 2,000 ,,

April-May	May-June.	June-July
5·85	5·85	5·85
+01	+01	+01
July-Aug	Aug-Sept.	Sept-Oct.
5·85	5·82	5·69
+01	+01	+01
Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec-Jan
5·69	5·62	5·62
+01	+01	+01

COTTON.—The market continues quiet but steady, and prices are unchanged. The business in ready cotton is very meagre both exporters and mills being more or less looking on.

Official quotations of the Bombay Cotton Trade Association, Limited :—

	Fine.	F.G.	Good	Dely.
Bengal, H. G.	193	138	...	Ready.
Bengals M. G.	2.3	128	...	do.
Sind-Punjab (M. G.)	202	192	...	do.
Oomrawutee (descriptions) M.-G.	214	207	...	do.
Khandeish (M.-G.)	212	203	...	do.
Julgaum (M.-G.)	213	207	...	do.
Khangaum, fair staple (M.-G.)				
Karanja do. (M.-G.)	215	208	...	do.
Akola do. (M.-G.)				
Dhamangaum Poolgaum (M.-G.).	218	212	...	do.
Nagpur Kamptee (M.-G.) ...	226	220	...	do.
Broach (M.-G.)	270	265	...	do.
Muttia (M.-G.)	212	205	...	do.
Dharwar (S.-G.)	208			
Westerns	243			

1 Nominal 25th May.

All rates unchanged from 25th April.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT-COL. E. FERRERS NICHOLSON, V. D, COMMANDING.

Bombay, April 27.

142 Challenge Cup Competitions—The Commandant regrets that owing to there being no Rifle Range available at present the following Regimental Challenge Cups for shooting cannot be competed for until further notice :—

The Nicholson Challenge Cup,

The Tennent Memorial Marksman Challenge Cup,

The Highland Challenge Cup

143 Leave—The Commanding Officer is pleasant to grant leave of absence to No 5583 Vol V Rodrigues "D" Coy from 17th April to 16th July 1906.

By Order,

G. D. PRICE, Captain,

Adjutant R. V. R.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your best by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth! Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is harmless and pleasant to taste, It produces natural quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain and the little cherub awakes as bright as a button. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine, dealers Everywhere.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES DEATHS and MEMORIAM Notices which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender, is Rs 2 for six lines or less and 8 as. for every additional lines. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

BIRTHS.

BARTON—April 4, at Bangalore, the wife of P A Barton, of a daughter

UPSHON—April, 24, at the Maternity Hospital Madras, the wife of John Clement Upshon (of Customs Department), Madras, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

BOWIE—BROWN—April, 18, at All Saints' Church, Coonoor, by the Rev F C U Molesworth, Bertie Sydney Bowie, of the Forest Department Annammalais, to Florence Louise, eldest daughter of Mr Thos as Brown, of the Glendale Tea Estates, Coonoor, Nilgiris.

JACKSON—CHEVERTON—April, 18, at the Wesleyan Chapel, Barrackpore, by the Rev R Kirby, James Harry Jackson, Band Sergeant, 1st York and Lancaster Regiment, Mhow, to Mildred Blanche, eldest daughter of Captain A Cheverton, Ordnance Department, Ishapur, near Calcutta.

DEATHS.

MESSINIER—April, 21, at the General Hospital, Madras, Pierre Elwin Messinier, of the Provincial Educational Service (Retired), aged 57 years.

MAHOMED—MAQSOOD—ULLAH—April, 15, at Hyderabad (Deccan), the wife of Sahuland Jung Mahomed Hameed-Ullah, Barrister-at-law, Home Secretary to H H the Nizam's Government, of a son.

DELAMAIN—April, 21, at Rawal Pindi the wife of Colonel F G Delamain, XI K E O Lancers of a daughter.

BERRY—April, 23, the wife of B Berry, Manager, Burn and Company Limited, of a son.

"Unless we have proteid we die."—Gamgee.

KEMP'S

Protumen

REGD. PURE MILK PROTEID.

PROCESS PATENTED.

Is certified by the "Lancet" to contain 93 per cent. Proteid. From the Purest fresh English Milk. It is the most nourishing substance known, is free from starch or sugar, and is easily digested producing great sustaining power. It contains more Nitrogen than any other food stuff known

THE LONDON "LANCET" says "Protumen must possess extremely high food value. It readily peptonises and is therefore easily digestible. It is the flesh forming constituent of a natural food, a very powerful and concentrated form of nourishment.'

	Rs. a.
PROTUMEN ¼ lb. packet.....	0 12 each.
PROTUMEN ½ ,, ,, ...	1 4 ,,
PROTUMEN 1 ,, ,, ...	2 6 ,,
PROTUMEN Corn floor	0 12 ,,
PROTUMEN Arrowroot	0 14 ,,
PROTUMEN do.	1 8 ,,
PROTUMEN Chocolate Cakes...	0 8 ,,

Kemp & Co Ltd

MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS.

7, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 35m. Sun sets, 6h. 20m. High water, 0-53m., 1-41a. Low water, 0-58m., 7-34a.

P. and O. s.s. Arabia, with English mails of 13th inst., due to arrive at 9 a.m.

Warren's English Circus, Esplanade.

A BAD "SLIP."—Yesterday morning one Ramdin Bhomanidin, a 'Pardeshi,' aged 35 years, while walking along the Babulla Tank Road, slipped off the foot-path into a passing shigram, belonging to Mr. Noor Mahomed Sait, and was accidentally knocked down. Before he could recover himself, the horse trod on his chest and fractured one of his right ribs. He has been removed to the J. J. Hospital for treatment.

ALLEGED CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST.—Bhaichand Mulchand, a native shroff of Mambadevi Tank Road, has reported to the police that on the 14th instant he gave a goldsmith named Vithal Kalla of Dhanji Street, fifty-four tolas of gold valued at Rs. 1,000 to be made into ornaments. On the 24th instant, he went again to the goldsmith's shop for the ornaments but found the shop locked up, and that he could get no trace of the goldsmith. This man is being sought for by the police.

POSTAL NOTICES.—Mails for Ceylon, the Straits Settlements, China, Japan and Australia per s. s. Nippon will be closed at the General Post Office at 8-30 a.m. to-morrow.—Mails for Ceylon, the Straits Settlements, China, Japan and Australia per s. s. Oceana will be closed at the General Post Office at 12 noon on Tuesday the 1st Proximo.

LADY NORCOTE HINDU ORPHANAGE.—The following donations received in aid of the above Institution.—Sheth Meghajeebhai Lakhmidass Rs. 100, Sheth Mahadevji Jaisingh Rs. 101, Mrs. Bhagibai, widow of Multani Lakhmidass Hirachand Rs. 50, Mrs. Talibai wife of Multani Moghajeebhai Lakhmidas Rs. 50, Sheth Kalidas Pragjee for feast Rs. 41 and annas 4, Sheth Kalyanjee Damodar, cotton broker Rs. 25, Mrs. Hakibai widow of Multani Chakumal Ramdass Rs. 25, miscellaneous Rs. 40.

BAI SAKARBAI DINSHAW PETIT HOSPITAL FOR ANIMALS.—On the 1st of March last, there were 81 horses, 109 bullocks and 10 dogs at Bai Sakarbai Dinshaw Petit Hospital for animals at Parel. During the month of March, 73 horses, 137 bullocks, 1 cow, 1 buffalo 2 calves, 1 she-goat, 11 dogs and 1 cat were admitted, and during the same month 78 horses, 179 bullocks, 2 cows, 4 buffaloes, 1 calf and 11 dogs were discharged from the Hospital. 3 cases among horses, 5 cases among bullocks, 1 case among calves and 3 cases among dogs proved fatal during the past month. The following of animals were treated as out-patients during the month :—29 horses, 1 bullock, 1 cow, 5 buffaloes, 60 dogs, and 9 parrots.

MR. JUSTICE CHANDAVARKAR AT BANGALORE.—A correspondent writes : Sometime ago Mr. Justice Buddruddin Tayabji, of the Bombay High Court, came into the Karnatak as far as Belgaum, Now another Judge of the same court is travelling in our parts. Though Mr. Justice Chandavarkar has spent the best portion of his life in Bombay, the Karnatak claims him as its own, and he has been the first to be elevated to the bench of the Bombay High Court from amongst us. At Bangalore the Indian Progressive Union, held, in his honour, a social gathering. This occasioned a conversazione at which many questions of social reform were touched—to wit, early marriages, remarriages, intermarriages, sea voyages, and tonsuring. The opinion of this eminent Social reformer was that convictions on these matters differed with individuals and no specific lines could be laid down for the work of the reformer. Every country had its own aspect of civilization, and in this respect local circumstances should not be lost sight of. The learned guest of the evening very much pleased his audience by his discourse and refreshments and "pansupari" brought the gathering to an end. Mr. Justice and Mrs. Chandavarkar were also present at another social gathering held on the premises of the "Mysore Standard" in honour of two eminent Japanese Messrs. T. Harada and S. Motada. Mr. Justice Chandavarkar also delivered an instructive lecture on "Bhakti and its influence on life." He is an effective speaker and his lecture was greatly appreciated by his hearers. He is also to preside at the anniversary meeting of the Bangalore Ranade Memorial Association.

PASSENGERS PER S. S. MARSEILLES.

The following is the list of passengers arrived per Marseilles Maritimes Company's steamer Sydney from Marseilles on the 26th instant,

Major N J Parker, Mrs Blythe, Mr. W Schadd, Mr A G Norman, Mr H S Beynon, Mr R G Pathack, Mr Eng Gierard, Mr deCourtois, Mr A P Harrison, Miss Irvine, Mr J G Ghag, Mr J N Khan, Mr J M deCosta, Mr Sellars,

THE BOMBAY SERVICES.

Captain C. F. Harold, Assistant Political Agent, Second Grade, Palanpur, is appointed to act as Administrator, Radhanpur State, in addition to his other duties, pending further orders.

Mr. I. C. Boyd, to be Second Grade Assistant Superintendent of Police, vice Rao Bahadur Munsukhram Muljl, retired.

Mr. O. C. G. Hayter, District Superintendent of Police, Broach, is granted from the date of relief such privilege leave as may be due to him on that date in combination with furlough for such period as may bring the combined period of absence up to one year.

Mr. W. C. Holman, Acting District Superintendent of Police, Poona, on relief by Mr. E. F. Green to act as District Superintendent of Police, Broach, vice Mr. O. C. G. Hayter, proceeding on leave, pending further orders.

Mr. F. J. Lowman, Assistant Superintendent of Police, Nasik, to be Assistant Superintendent of Police, Poona.

Captain J. H. Peck, 127th Baluch Light Infantry, to act as Assistant Cantonment Magistrate, Poona and Kirkee, and Secretary to the Cantonment Committee, Kirkee, vice Captain H. O. Codrington.

Captain Peck also appointed, to be a Magistrate of the First Class in the Poona District, and will exercise the powers with which he is invested within the limits of the Cantonments of Poona and Kirkee and the villages of Wanowdi and Ghorpuri.

The following appointment, made by the Honourable the Chief Justice of His Majesty's High Court of Judicature, Bombay, during the absence of Mr. W. Lane on leave, or until further orders, is confirmed :—Mr. W. J. Howard to act as First Deputy Registrar, Clerk of the Insolvent Debtors' Court and Commissioner for taking affidavits.

Mr. R. E. A. Elliott, I. C. S., Assistant Judge and Sessions Judge, Ahmedabad, to be Additional Sessions Judge in the Ahmedabad Sessions Division.

Mr. R. G. Gordon, I. C. S., Assistant Collector in the district of Ahmedabad, to be a Magistrate of the First Class in that district.

Mr. H. Murray, Conservator of Forests, Southern Circle, is granted such privilege leave as may be due to him on 1st June, in combination with furlough for such period as may bring the combined period of absence up to six months.

Mr. W. A. Talbot, Conservator of Forests, Central Circle, is granted privilege leave of absence for one month and seventeen days from 29th April or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

Mr. G. M. Ryan to hold charge of the office of Conservator of Forests, Central Circle, in addition to his own duties, during the absence on privilege leave of Mr. W. A. Talbot, or pending further orders.

Mr. W. Greer, I. C. S., Assistant Collector, Ahmednagar, was allowed privilege leave for one month and seven days in combination with extraordinary leave without allowances for eight days from 3rd January.

Major H. F. Cleveland, I. M. S., to act as a Member of the Civil and Military Examination Committee for examining candidates in Urdu during the absence on leave of Major C. B. Baldock, I. S. C.

The Reverend P. S. Grove, on return from furlough, is appointed to do duty at the Presidency and to visit cantonments and thereafter to be Chaplain of Ghorpuri.

The Reverend P. G. Tibbs is confirmed as Junior Chaplain on the Bombay Ecclesiastical Establishment with effect from the 17th April.

Mr. T. W. de Winton, Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, permanent, and Superintending Engineer Class III, temporary, is transferred from the Southern to the Indus Right Bank Division.

Mr. H. F. Beale, Assoc. M Inst. C. E. Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, permanent, and Superintending Engineer, 1st Grade, temporary outside the scale, is appointed to act as Superintending Engineer, Southern Division, vice Mr. de Winton and will, in addition, hold charge of the current duties as Superintending Engineer on Special Duty.

STANDARD TIME.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The attitude taken up by your contemporary against the Honourable Sir Pherozeshah M. Mehta with regard to the abolition of the Standard time by the Corporation is most deplorable. It is a common saying that when a barrister has no grounds to support his client's cause the best way for him is to shower down abuses upon his opponent. In like manner your contemporary has spared no pains in running down the Honible Knight and allowing others to throw stones against him from behind the screen. It is utterly wrong to assert that the Government had taken the public into its confidence before they introduced the Standard time in Bombay I boldly say that had the public been consulted Standard time would not at all have come into existence. Does your contemporary mean to make the public believe that besides the Chamber of Commerce, Port Trust and Improvement Trust there are no other public bodies whose opinion Government ought to have obtained. The so-called public bodies whom Government have taken into their confidence are not really representative public bodies of the people of Bombay ; these so called public bodies are in majority of cases subservient to the wishes of the Government and they always consider it a duty to bow to the wishes of the Government as jo hookum. Your contemporary has made a miserable attempt to show to the public that those who voted against Standard time were all followers of the Honourable Sir P. M. Mehta in political matters. I say it is utterly false to say so, and the living proof of it is that of the Hon'ble Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtoola. On the other hand let your contemporary analyse the names of those who voted in favour of the Standard Time and see how many had to vote against the dictates of their own conscience. I trust the Honourable Sir P. M. Mehta treats with contempt the wild vituperations poured upon him for so boldly advocating the cause of his countrymen. It is usual for the local English journals to translate and publish in their columns the views of the local vernacular papers on the burning questions of the day. Will your contemporary take the trouble and have the views of the vernacular papers as regards Standard time published in his paper which will also show what the feeling of the public are as regards Standard time? Finally, allow me, Sir, to appeal to the public through the medium of your journal, to lose no time in holding a mass meeting and by their expressions of feelings regarding Standard time give the direct lie to Mr. Jamsetje Wadia, Dr. Katrak and Company's opinion that the public of Bombay are quite indifferent whether the time is Standard or Bombay time—Yours &c.

M. P. M.

IN noticing the recent settlement with the Mahsuds, the Allahabad paper pointed out that the Mullah Powindah was an important factor in all matters connected with Waziristan, and that unless the bulk of the "maliks" could bring pressure to bear upon him, no successful results could be gained. It now appears that the Mullah was so convinced of the serious crisis which had arisen that he exerted his influence in the right direction. Hence the surrender of four out of the five men who were "Wanted" by our Political Officers for grave offences. It would, of course, have been better if the settlement would have been made without the Mullah having a hand in it at all, for his intrigues have caused most of the mischief in Waziristan of late years, and he is certainly not to be trusted. But as there was no desire on the part of Government to adopt extreme measures, which would have involved the occupation of the country for an indefinite period, we must accept the solution arrived at, without looking to closely into details. At the same time no one with expert knowledge of this particular section of the Frontier will be sanguine enough to think that the Mahsud question has been disposed of finally. The tribesmen are the most ill-conditioned of all the clans that have to be dealt with, and their predatory habits will probably lead them again into trouble, they are resentful of the slight control exercised over them, even though it leaves them free to settle their internal quarrels and regulate their tribal life without interference from outside. The close watch now kept upon their border cannot be relaxed, although a settlement for past offences has just been made.

SCENE AT KARJAT STATION.

REFRESHMENT ROOM WRECKED.

KARJAT station on the G. I. P. Railway, says a correspondent, had its wonted serenity and somewhat humdrum existence disturbed on the morning of the 20th instant, when the whole station staff, as well as several passengers were thrown into a state of considerable excitement on discovering that a European had run amuck and was smashing up the crockery in the Refreshment Room there with a wheel testing hammer. On the morning in question the Up-Poona Passenger which leaves Poona about midnight, arrived at Karjat at 4 o'clock, when the driver of the train, Mr. C. H. Cooke, entered the Refreshment Room to have some tea. While there a European rushed at him and struck him on the head with a large hammer. Fortunately, the blow was a glancing one, but it inflicted a somewhat severe gash on Mr. Cooke's head. After perpetrating this assault his assailant started a kind of war dance among the crockery in the room, smashing in the bargain two large lamps. He was not got under control till he had caused damage to the extent of about Rs. 90. Ultimately the police managed to arrest him. Fortunately, no further attack ensued though the man is said to have raised the hammer to some other people. It subsequently transpired that the man's name is Samuel Haines, and that he is employed as a chargeman in the G I P R Carriage Shops at Parel. He left his house in Bellasis Road about a fortnight ago and was not heard of till the morning in question, when shortly before the arrival of the Poona Pass

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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications intended for publication in our columns must be addressed to THE EDITOR and not to any individual member of the staff.

F. J. P.—Barristers, who have practised as such in the High Courts, are eligible.

"S in the Shade."—We cannot publish a communication which has already been offered to, and refused by, a contemporary.

The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, APRIL 27, 1906.

CIVIC LIFE IN INDIA.

ADVOCATES of the extension of the Representative System in India are numerous, but we do not know that those who are loudest in their demands are the most eager to serve the localities in which they live. Whenever there is a Local Board or a Municipality it is not always the most influential or most intelligent of the tax-payers who seek election. A difficulty is frequently experienced in getting desirable men to take office, and when they do their attendances at meetings are painfully irregular. They fail to appreciate the privilege of managing their own local affairs, which is offered to them, and that being so, it does not appear necessary to extend the privilege. In large cities such as our own and Calcutta the case is different and systematic—if not always as appreciative and independent—interest is taken in local affairs as in the cities and boroughs in England. An attempt has been made to show that such would also be the experience of the mofussil municipalities, if members might aspire to the chair. The experiment remains to be tried. But the municipalities are yet young and corporators have much to learn. Government is somewhat slow to make experiments. Yet the broad principle laid down by Government is that the Chairman of Local Boards were to be non-official. In practice the District Magistrate is "by a sort of unwritten law" elected Chairman and the object of Government is defeated—not by the officials, but by the Members of the Local Boards themselves. There is in all of these a preponderance of non-official members, who could do practically as they liked, if they would, for it was laid down by Lord Ripon's Government that official control—as at Home—was to be from without rather than from within, and the Chairmen of the Boards were accordingly to be non-official. In practice, as we have said, the Chairman is almost invariably official, and it is distinctly understood among members that whenever there is a change in the office of District Magistrate, the outgoing magistrate resigns the chair, and that his successor in the magisterial office is elected to the chair of the Municipality—though contrary to a fundamental principle of Indian civic polity.

In the "Asiatic Quarterly Review" Mr. A. Yusuf Ali gives an exhaustive review of the progress of local self-government in this country. He regards all the growth of modern civic institutions as confined exclusively to the last half century. To Calcutta he gives the credit of first discussing the elective principle and to Bombay of first adopting it. Bombay is shown to have taken the lead in 1872, with an electorate that was practically based on household suffrage, Calcutta following suit in 1876. Since then the constitution of both municipalities has been altered. But it is to be noticed, remarks Mr. Yusuf Ali, "that in Bombay the change has been effected without much popular excitement, while in Calcutta the revision of 1899 was attended with almost as great a measure of opposition as the more recent reconstitution of the Province of Bengal." The explanation was not a more intelligent interest in local affairs than in Bombay, but the reverse. But the Bombay system is the better one and not even the mutilation of the powers of the Corporation by the institution of the Improvement Trust caused any popular excitement. The Bombay system is as nearly perfect as can be expected. That of the smaller towns is not, and Mr. Yusuf Ali declares that there is neither in theory the election of members, nor local supervision by the people in carrying on the works for which the town fund is levied. In practice, a sympathetic magistrate always arranges informally for local supervision by such respectable inhabitants of the town as are willing to charge themselves with the responsibility of "looking after other people's business." But as he urges, the principle of supervision by local, though not necessarily elected, citizens for mofussil towns and rural areas, was strongly insisted upon by Lord Mayo's Government in 1870. It was then recognised that funds devoted to such objects as education, sanitation medical charity and public works of a local character, benefited by the supervision of local agency. But it is difficult to get "such respectable inhabitants" to supervise works out of pure love of the work or of their fellow-creatures.

The progress of the rural Boards is found to be far less encouraging than in the case of the Municipal Boards. The points of departure from the original conception are noticeable, even with stronger force in the case of the rural Boards. The greatest diversity prevails in the different provinces in respect of the unit from the rural Boards. The Local Boards have not sufficient powers and responsibilities and they rarely perform any solid business. It is only within recent years, Mr. Yusuf Ali holds, that "even District Boards have been invested with any financial independence, and in public bodies, as in families, you cannot be said to have started house-keeping until you have separate accounts of your own to worry over." Another cause of backwardness in the local government of rural areas is to be found in the great isolation of rural interests from one another, and the slower susceptibilities, compared with the towns to the grip of that knitting force, which is the chief glory of the British Administration in India. Madras is shown to be the only province in which the rural Boards have shown signs of a vigorous existence. The unit adopted is a small one—the village union governed by a panchayet. Higher in the scale are the Taluk Boards, which correspond to the Local Boards of Upper India, and over them all is the District Board which flourishes, because its constituent feeders live a growing and a healthy life. The village union was not in the large and comprehensive scheme of rural self-government drawn up for the whole of India, but by its adoption in Madras, the roots have penetrated sufficiently deep into the soil to give strength and vitality to the growth above. Generally speaking we find few suggestions, in Mr. Yusuf Ali's paper, as to how the municipalities might be improved, or how the representative system might be extended. Until, however, the people take greater interest in the rural or urban council and its work it is not to be expected that the legislative councils will attract them—not, at all events, until a system of payment of members is introduced, when the advocacy of popular representation will receive a very active reinvigoration and the desire to sit on representative boards, out of pure love of serving one's fellow-creatures, will seize on many of us who are now indifferent.

THE MERSTHAM MYSTERY.

THE confession by a soldier recently returned from South Africa to the murder of Miss Camp on the London and South Western Railway nine years ago recalls the more recent "tunnel murders" of Miss Money and Mlle. Rochaid, which were of a similar type, and, like the death of Miss Camp, have still to be accounted for. In regard to the deaths of Miss Money and Mlle. Rochaid, so well known as the Merstham and Crick Tunnel mysteries, Professor Churton Collins contributes an article to the "National Review." Professor Collins appears to be desperately incensed at the inability of the police to unravel the mystery of the death of Miss Money. That she was murdered, everybody, no doubt, believes, and there is some excuse for the relatives of the murdered girl if they utter complaints at the police theory that the case was one of suicide. But so far there have been no such complaints by the relatives; and we see no reason why any outside person should denounce the police for holding whatever theory they choose. We can have no sort of sympathy whatever, therefore, with the vigorous tirade which Professor Collins directs against Scotland Yard on account of this crime. The London Police are admittedly the smartest in the world, but when a murderer, who was probably not of the illiterate class, gets a good day's start and chooses to lose himself in London's heart—well, the police have our sympathy, for more frequently than not they are doomed to defeat. It is so easy to write about the "deplorable mismanagement of the Merstham case" and the 'blind obstinacy with which adherence to demonstrably untenable theories on the part of responsible officials" renders all effort to re-open the enquiry nugatory. It is so easy for irresponsible individuals to criticise the police in the Press after the thing is done with, and the tragedy has been relegated to the limbo of the undiscoverable.

We decline to sympatise with Professor Collins's denunciations of the "imbecility or carelessness of the police, or to believe that officialdom, ignoring and in defiance of what the Press had discovered, had made up its mind that Miss Money's death was the result of suicide' etc. "Officialdom" did nothing of the kind. Every possible effort was made by the Police to lay salt on the tail of the man who did Miss Money to death. Every clue was followed to the end of its last thread in the full knowledge that Miss Money's case was not one of suicide. But the murderer was too clever for the police, and it was not till hope had been abandoned at Scotland Yard and by the Surrey police that the theory of suicide was advanced to cover their own inability to elucidate the crime. Because they have failed to lay hands on a murderer, who even at the moment of his act, was being carried at twenty miles an hour away from the scene of his crime, can it be expected that the less thoughtful and less educated public—will be less emphatic in their denunciations of the Detective force? Tunnel crimes are admittedly the hardest criminal nuts the police have to crack, and nothing is gained by aspersing them every time they fail. Why does not Professor Collins clear up the mystery himself. He has made an effort, a fact he betrays in an asterisked footnote to his article, in which he says: "This detail was not recorded at the inquest, but was communicated by the witness to the present writer." Having himself failed to find the murderer he should sympathise with the police. World wide fame awaits the man who can be a Sherlock Holmes in practice as well as in the magazines.

THE ART OF ENJOYING LIFE.

THE object of living is to enjoy life. The man who is unhappy—incurably unhappy—had better lay down his life, for existence without happiness is not worth having. The Almighty intended us all to be happy. There is no doubt about that. All the philosophers are agreed upon it. Equally they are agreed that at least a half of human misery is the product of our own greed, ignorance and evil inclinations. Hence at the start it is necessary that the happy life should be ruled by moderation, temperance and discretion. The policy of looking before you leap must ever be borne in mind. All the copy-book mottoes about perseverance, procrastination, truth and punctuality must be religiously remembered and as rigorously obeyed. Then, having done that, the rest must be left to Providence and circumstance. Now, while we are all at the mercy of Providence, circumstance must necessarily have much to do with our personal happiness. Some people get the greatest meed of happiness from their work. And this is not confined to those whose lot it is to paint beautiful pictures; to compose popular music, or to write books the success of which is ensured before they are penned. The humble artisan derives the same satisfaction from his work when he does it well and receives his just reward from his employers. Observe the undiluted joy of the cabinet maker when he has just completed a new "piece" and defies you to find the joints! But what is the secret of his satisfaction? Contentment. He has done his work, and he believes no man could do it better. Hence his happiness. And doubtless through every phase of life the same holds good. It is even doubtful whether the measure of satisfaction which the fashionable painter derives from the execution of a successful picture is greater than that of the poor ploughman when he has turned a field of flinty stubble into a picturesque patch of rich brown and regular furrows. Work, well done, combined with contentment, may perhaps be said to be the surest producers of health and happiness.

THE NEWEST CRIME.

THERE'S a chiel among them taking notes in Georgia, U. S. A. who is likely to be one of the most unpopular men of the day. He has invented a new crime and it consists of ladies playing bridge. In the most ungentlemanly language he argues that bridge brings debt and disgrace into many a fashionable home and that fashionable ladies require to be as sternly prohibited from gambling as are negroes. The man who starts at Marseilles and only stops playing for sleep and meals on the voyage to Bombay becomes rather an eyesore on deck, but we have never before heard him described as criminal unless he too persistently holds "a hundred aces" which might cause comment. America being the Land of the Free, Judge Fife is being free with his tongue in the hope that it will secure male votes, when the time comes for election to Congress. But it is not impossible that the outraged dames may take steps to jog the legal memory to remembrance of that greatest of all crimes, being unwise and taking no adequate means to hide the fact. The Georgian ladies have been insulted and are seeking revenge and, if some one says Judge Fife is "not quite nice," he may as well recognise that as regards Congress, he does not stand what the American term "an earthly." Those who complain of the autocracy of the Indian Government may remember Judge Fife, and be thankful that they do not live in the Land of the Free.

The Bank of Bombay has yesterday raised its rate of interest on demand loans on Government Paper to 7 per cent.

THE P. & O. Company's s. s. Peninsular with the homeward Mails of the 21st instant arrived Aden at 11 p. m. yesterday.

THE P. & O. Company's s. s. Moldavia with the outward Mails of the 20th instant left Suez at 9-30 a. m. to-day.

SPECIAL efforts are about to be made to check the spread of plague in Burma. Nine officers from Native regiments are proceeding there for plague duty.

AT a meeting of Freemasons of Simla on Monday it was decided that in the interests of the craft a temple was required in the station. It only remains now to obtain a suitable site.

H. M. S. HERMES, under the Command of Captain D. R. L. Nicolson, R. N, with Rear Admiral E. S. Poe, C. V. O., the Naval Commander-in-Chief of the East India, Squadron on board arrived in harbour yesterday evening from Muscat 23rd April. She will leave for Colombo on the 5th May next.

DURING the week ending April 24th, twenty-four chests of opium were removed from warehouse. One was shipped per s. s. Reichstag to Delagoa Bay, one to Port Natal, 4 per s. s. Linga to Catch-Mandvi, 5 were purchased by the opium farmer at Ahmednagar, 2 by the farmer at Gondal, 4 by the farmer at Bhownagar and one by the farmer at Nasik. Thirteen chests were imported from Indore.

THE total number of deaths registered in Bombay, during the week ending April 24, was 2,202, giving a death-rate of 14·07 per annum per thousand as against 11·19 the corresponding period of last year, and 24·31 the average over the past five years. Of the total number 133 died from fevers; 1,084, plague; 18, small-pox; 66, measles; 44, cholera; 2, leprosy; 69, phthisis; 40, diseases of the nervous system; 291, affections of the respiratory organs; 87, diarrhœa; 50, dysentery; 52, still-born; 138, old age and debility; 15, accidents and violence. The classified list of deaths shows:—Jain, 106; Brahmin, 64; Lingaet, 8; Bhattia 7; Hindu of other caste, 1,188; Hindu low caste, 338; Musalman, 337; Parsee, 35; Jew 4, Native Christian, 54; Eurasian 5; European, 2; Negro-African, 1 and Buddhist, 1. The total number of births was 396 as against 342 the corresponding period of last year, and 281 the average over the past five years.

THERE are probably not many people, observes the "Pioneer," who will feel able to share the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab's view that the money-lender, no longer able to exploit the zamindars, will betake himself to more profitable and legitimate spheres of commercial enterprise. If the sphere of commercial enterprise were, as is suggested, more profitable than the exploitation of the zamindars the money-lender—who does not lack acuteness—would have discovered it long ago, and there would have been no need for a Land Alienation Act. If exploitation of the zamindar were really closed to the money-lender he might invest his surplus cash in industrial enterprises, but we have yet to see the proofs that the Alienation Act has achieved its purpose. In the resolution under reference we read of fictitious gifts intended to clock evasions of the Act being not unknown, and the Lieutenant-Governor himself has to issue a warning against extending the agricultural status to tribes which, although some of their members practise agriculture, yet are in the main inclined to non-agricultural occupations by heredity and disposition. Their chief object, we are told, in wishing to be notified as "agricultural" is not for protection, but in order to obtain greater facilities for acquiring land from true agricultural tribes.

As was noticed some time ago there was a lull in the construction of strategic railways in the North-West Frontier during Lord Curzon's long administration, the only broad gauge line built being that from Quetta to Nushki. The Shilman Branch from Peshawar was sanctioned last year, and there now figures among new projects the Thal-Parachinar line which will open up the Kurram Valley. This is the natural prolongation of the Kushalgarh-Kohat-Thall line, which is being converted to the broad-gauge at the same time that the Indus is being bridged at Kushalgarh. The idea is to have an unbroken gauge from Rawalpindi to Parachinar, but the work to be done this year will be on a small scale. The estimated cost of the Kohat-Thall concession is thirty lakhs, and the Thall-Parachinar line, sixty miles in length, will cost eighty-five lakhs; but only seven lakhs have been allotted for the two in the railway budget of 1906-7, and three lakhs for the Kushalgrh-Kohat conversion and the bridge over the Indus which is nearing completion. The bulk of the money available for strategic lines goes to the Shilman Branch which gets thirty-five lakhs. That line is entered in the schedule as twenty-three miles in length, and its estimated cost at nearly 50 1-2 lakhs, but this expenditure will only enable the railhead to be carried to Haider Khan on the Kabul River. The alignment beyond that point has yet to be settled.

THE LEGACY OF HISTORY.

THE august and humbling lesson of modern historical research is that neither the fears of tyranny, nor the hopes of men oppressed and struggling to be free, have, at any stage of the evolution, foreseen so much as the immediate sequel. This has always been other and larger than men knew, or could imagine. One gets a new measure of the littleness of human intellect, and the greatness of human instincts. It is by forces within us, over which we have no real control, that we are blindly driven forward—despairing or hopeful as the case may be—and it is only in retrospect that we are able to say, for certain, what was error and what wisdom. Persecutors and martyrs have died alike for follies. Conservers and reformers have both done cruel things. Down the centuries a noble courage welters in barbarism and it is this, rather than any clear idea of what the issue is, that is "bequeathed by bleeding sire to son." Old Caspar was in tune with the Infinite. What did they kill each other for? Why, that I cannot tell, said he; but was a famous victory. Luther, had no idea that liberty of religious thought meant liberty of political action, and when his teaching had inspired the Peasants' War he was the loudest to cry out for that butchery which, with unimaginable brutalities, destroyed 100,000 miserable lives. Whoever is slain in the cause of constituted authority is a true martyr in the sight of God, said he. Whoever is killed on the Bauers' side will burn for ever in hell. Therefore, dear lords, strike, throttle, stab, secretly or openly, whoever can; and remember that there is nothing more poisonous, more hurtful, more devilish, than a rebellious man. Yet for his own ideas of liberty Luther dared as much as they did, and we owe incalculable things to him. He was no blinder than others.

It is equally humbling to trace the origins of great causes. Long before the Reformation, there began a very pregnant movement of social and political emancipation breaking down the feudal system. We should be apt, unless we had history written, to be as proud of that movement as if it had been fired by an heroic consciousness from the beginning. It was not. The initial factor of the movement, to quote an author presently to be discussed, was economic. The Crusades gave an impulse to the revival of commerce and industry, by setting streams of men barbarously in motion, and thus opening what became trade routes. This led to the growth of towns, and to the demand of the towns for emancipation from feudal subjection. Municipal self-government followed—the City Republics of Italy, the Communes of France, the Communeros of Spain the Freistadte of the Empire, the Municipalities of England and Scotland—and all the rest came in its train. The Reformation itself was helped in many places by economic and social unrest. Starvation joined hands with heresy. It did so though hearsy had nothing for it, and hardly thought of it.

All this is useful knowledge. A Providence shapes our ends while we rough-hew them, esteeming ourselves in a plenary sense inspired carpenters. Is it a tragedy or a comedy in which we play our parts? Neither and both; a drama larger than, even on this review, we can get within the scope of opera-glasses. The humour is too grim, the tragedy too high, for retrospective smiles or tears. At the best, we shiver hopefully.

A remarkable book has appeared: or, rather has begun to appear. It is A History of Modern Liberty. At once the significance of such a book jumps, as the French idiom has it, at one's eyes; the science of history may be said to have become conscious, more clearly than it was before of one of its most important lines of research. Many may think that it is concentrated here upon the only great and significant line which history can follow. Once concerned in the main with rulers, then with the condition of their subjects, history now, in these two volumes of a colossal study, subordinates both to a searching review of man's development in the modern age. It begins to be definitely psychological. We are enabled to take full account of the main drift in human nature as we know it, the immense emancipation and growth of mind and spirit since the Roman age in Europe. The author of the new history is Professor Mackinnon, of St. Andrew's University. His works on the Scottish Union, the reign of Eward III., and the growth and decline of monarchy in France, had won for him the right to undertake even so large a synthesis.

What, most of all, impresses any man who reads the terrible and splendid story? Ideas, knowledge, forms of government, things secular and ecclesiastical, have all advanced stupendously, and we are by no means at the end of that advance: what does it mean? If it is to have an end, what will the end be? Is it menacing or benignant?

Even if we could leave torture out of mind, it would be of all things most profitable to smile at our own want of sense and foresight as it is figured in the limitations of old-time heroes. They passed through torture not only without knowing what would happen as their cause triumphed but without being logical as to what it was. The logical sequel of religious liberty was toleration: in the period covered by these two volumes, down to the age of John Knox, the great ecclesiastical reformers were nearly all as intolerant as the men who burned them. One step, as the hymn has it, was enough for them. The Florentines had aspired for liberty, to use it afterwards as a clock and dagger: Savonarola, who stepped forth to whip hypocrisy and founded a Republic was the sworn foe of the Parlamento. Melanchthon, though not a Churchman, approved the slaughter of the Anabaptists. Under Calvin's own ordinances at Zurich, Gruet and Servetus, men more advanced than he, were burned as heretics. Latimer assisted to burn Friar Forrest. To Knox, the democracy was "the rascal multitude" and woman the slave of man. One step seems to be not only enough, but all that can be taken at a time by the men of faith and action.

It was not they, however, but the humanists of the Renascence, who conceived the idea of liberty in individual thought, and saw farthest into its consequences. Religious strife and emancipation came blundering after the thought of scholars and philosophers. It is, perhaps, a sense of the dramatic and the picturesque which has crowded the wonderful story of the Renascence into a corner of Professor Mackinnon's canvas, and filled so much of it with the doings of agitators and fighters. Scientifically, this is bad design. It secures a more vivid interest for the narrative; and it may be excused on the ground that there were already histories of the Renascence. But we must have read and realised one of these, in order to keep a true sense of proportion between that movement and the religious and political consequences of it. There is, however, a more serious fault to be found in this matter of balance—namely, that too much space is given to the wrangles of Knox and Queen Mary, and, apparently, indeed, to the whole Scotch and English phase of the struggle. Yet it was in England and Scotland, no doubt, that the battle of constitutional liberty was fought out, and the scale of subsequent volumes may rectify in some degree this disproportion.

The English section has one wholly admirable chapter—that in which the rise of Puritanism is traced through the reign of Elizabeth. As Elizabeth was blind to the forces shaping the new age which her death inaugurated so in part have some historians been. They were blind forces, of course. Her Puritans protested against formalism and Royal despotism without either favouring free tents or expecting the revival of Parliament. But they made both possible. Through them, as through Protestant sects in some other countries of Europe, Calvin, it is usefully pointed out, was a greater force than Luther. Professor Mackinnon is indeed most admirable whenever he has to search out origins. Incidentally, it should be said that he gives up, as others have done, the notion of a free Frisian people existing through the dark ages, and is inclined to adopt Mr. Seebohm's view of a certain continuity of Roman forms of law and government in Anglo-Saxon England.

The saying was abundantly proved already that nations do not reason, they only feel; and old men and beldams in the streets do prophesy upon it dangerously. But it seems that in the long run we may trust feeling. Liberty is the life, despotism the death, of nations.

THE NATAL RISING.

TRANSVAAL'S ASSISTANCE.

Reserves Called Out.

BOMBAATA AGAIN ESCAPES.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

LONDON, APRIL 25.

The Transvaal's assistance is keenly appreciated by Natal.

LONDON, APRIL 26.

The Natal Government has warned for service, the Reserves in certain districts, consisting of all able bodied men between the ages of eighteen and fifty.

LATER.

The rebel leader Bambaata has again escaped.

The punitive field force numbers two thousand men.

The Natal Government has decided to supply rifles to the Reserves not possessing arms, including the Dutch in the districts of Vryheid and Utrecht.

Lord Elgin speaking at a banquet at the Colonial Institute paid a high tribute to the loyal co-operation of Lord Selborne and said he entirely sympathised with Natal's difficult position and wished them success. He deprecated the word 'interference' as entirely contrary to the Imperial Government's position.

SCENE IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Women's Franchise Hotly Discussed.

LADIES' GALLERY CLEARED.

LONDON, APRIL 26.

An unprecedented scene was witnessed in the House of Commons last night when Mr. Keir Hardie moved a Resolution in favour of women's franchise. The women in the Ladies Gallery constantly interrupted the opponents of the Resolution and the Gallery was cleared and the Resolution was talked out.

THE INCREASE IN THE EGYPTIAN GARRISON.

The Inniskilling Dragoons start for Egypt in the middle of May.

TRADES DISPUTES BILL.

Opposition versus Class Legislation.

LONDON, APRIL 25.

The Trades Disputes Bill was read a second time in the House of Commons, to night, without a division.

Mr. Balfour, who returned to the House of Commons, to-night, amid general cheers after a long rest, denounced the Bill as class legislation.

THE CAPE COMMISSION.

Sir West Ridgeway's Committee has arrived at Capetown.

ITALIAN POLICY.

Friends All Round.

LONDON, APRIL 25.

Count Guicciardini, the Italian Foreign Minister, speaking in the Senate, said that the foreign policy of Italy consisted of fidelity to the Triple Alliance traditional intimacy with Great Britain and sincere friendship for France.

THE OLYMPIC GAMES.

English Victors.

In the Olympic games at Athens, the Englishmen have beaten the Germans in fencing, by nine hits against two.

Taylor the Englishman has won the mile swimming race easily.

THE CITY AND SUBURBAN.

Win for Dean Swift.

The following is the result of the race for the City and Suburban handicap :—

Dean Swift	1
Golden Measure	2
Donnetta	3

LATER.

Details of the race for the City and Suburban show that eighteen horses started.

The race was won by three lengths, and two lengths separated the second and third horses.

The betting at the start was :—

15 to 2 Dean Swift.

25 to 1 Golden Measure.

100 to 7 Donnetta.

COOLIE STRIKE IN CALCUTTA.

DEADLOCK SINCE MONDAY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, APRIL 26.

Two thousand Uriya coolies who deliver packages in Calcutta bazaars are on strike. They are paid by native brokers at the rate of three annas per package and they claim, as they have to supply bullocks and carts, that they should receive an anna more. There has been no delivery of goods from any import houses in Calcutta since Monday.

MR. HAVELL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, APRIL, 26.

The "Statesman" announces that Mr. E. B. Havell, Principal of the Government School of Art, Calcutta, is now thoroughly recovered from the serious nervous collapse which necessitated his departure a few weeks ago to England.

FRESH SHOCKS AT SAN FRANCISCO.

Heavy Insurance Liabilites.

RESTORATION COMMENCED.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, APRIL 26.

A shock of earthquake lasting a minute took place at San Francisco, yesterday afternoon, which shook the walls of the ruined buildings caused by the fire and was felt at Oakland and Berkeley.

LONDON, APRIL 25.

The Royal Insurance Company states that it is possible their liabilities at San Francisco will amount to £1,350,000.

The London and Lancashire Insurance has been obliged to deplete its reserves by one million and has decided to raise half a million new capital.

The Liverpool, London and Globe estimates its loss at under a million.

The restoration of San Francisco is proceeding apace. The telephone and electric light are being restarted.

A committee of citizens has been formed with the object of rebuilding one of the most beautiful cities in the world.

A DESTRUCTIVE FIRE AT HOWRAH.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, APRIL 26.

A destructive fire broke out at noon to-day in the locality known as Peokhana Bazar at Howrah completely destroying the bazar and a large number of natives' huts in which very poor natives and labourers resided, The origin of the fire is unknown. There was no loss of life, but the poor sufferers have lost their all.

ZEMINDAR HANDS ESTATES OVER TO JAPS.

NATIVES PERPLEXED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT).

CALCUTTA, APRIL 26.

A Dacca correspondent informs the "Englishman" that a leading Zemindar there has determined to hand over all his estates to the Japanese. The rumour, it is said, has unsettled and perplexed many thousands of the peasantry.

CALCUTTA MERCHANTS' GENEROSITY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, APRIL 26.

Owing to the rise in the price of rice in Calcutta, several firms have generously granted special allowances to their staff of darwans and bearers to enable them to meet the increased cost of living.

TEA OUTLOOK IN DARJEELING.

PLANTERS ANXIOUS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, APRIL 26.

The planters in Darjeeling are becoming anxious owing to the absence of rain. Unless a few showers fall in the district shortly, there is likely to be a shortage in the production of tea.

CALCUTTA PORT TRUST.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, APRIL 26.

Mr. H. C. Begg, of Messrs. Begg Dunlop and Co. and H. R. Schuler (Chairman of the Calcutta Wheat and Seed Trade Association) of Ernst Hausen, Limited, have been elected representatives of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce on the Calcutta Port Trust in place of Mr. H. S. Ashton and Mr. W. Bleeck, who have been granted leave by the Port Commissioners.

SMART INSPECTOR REWARDED.

THE THEFT FROM RALLI BROS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, APRIL 26.

Some time ago, a serious theft was committed at Messrs. Ralli Bros., Calcutta, and a cashier absconded. Shortly after Aghonath Choudry, an Inspector of Police at Alipore, succeeded, after a great deal of difficulty, in arresting the cashier. Messrs. Ralli Bros. have now sent the Inspector a reward of Rs. 500, through the local Government.

P. W. D. SERVICES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, APRIL 26.

Mr. Rajeshwar Mitra, Executive Engineer Central Provinces, is appointed to officiate as a Superintending Engineer.

Rai Krishna Chandra Banlopadhya, Executive Engineer, Eastern Bengal and Assam, is retransferred to Bengal, and is appointed to officiate as a Superintending Engineer.

WEDDING AT POONA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, APRIL 26.

A pretty wedding took place at the Wanowrie Garrison Church to-day. The contracting parties were the second daughter of Lieut.-Colonel St. John Richardson, Indian Army Finance Office, and Lieut. Percy Heath, 110th Mahrattas. The church was prettily decorated. The bestman was Captain Davis of the same Regiment. The bride drove to the Church with her father in a motor-car, and was attended by her younger sister as bridesmaid. The service was conducted by the Rev. Mr. Hatchell. By special wish of the bride whose sister was absent, the wedding was a quiet one, only a few intimate friends of the family being present, these including General and Mrs Richardson, Colonel Caulfield, Col. Bond, Captain and Mrs. Norman Young, Mrs. and Mr. McIver and others.

The presents were numerous and pretty and included a large number of cheques and useful articles from the Subordinates of the Military Accounts Department. The couple after the reception at the bride's father's house left for Khandalla in a motor-car for the honeymoon.

MAJOR ROOS-KEPPEL, Political Officer in charge of the Khyber, proceeds Home on leave next month. Captain Webb Waze will officiate for him.

THE BARISAL CASE.

BANARJEE'S APPEAL BEFORE THE HIGH COURT.

FIXED FOR NEXT WEDNESDAY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, APRIL 26.

At the High Court to day before the Criminal Appellate Bench, presided over by Justices Mitter and Helmwood, Mr. Jackson, instructed by Dr Rash Behary Ghose, moved on behalf Mr. Surendra Nath Banerjee who has been convicted by Mr. J Emerson, District Magistrate, Barisal, under section 188 of the Indian Penal Code for disobeying an order of the Magistrate and police lawfully issued, and sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 200 or in default to one month's imprisonment and also under section 480, Criminal Procedure Code, for contempt of Court and sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 200 or in default to one week's imprisonment. Mr. Jackson said he moved only in respect of the conviction under section 188, namely, disobeying lawful order of a Magistrate and police and proceeded, to read Mr. Banerjee's affidavit and Mr. Kemp's statement on oath before Mr, Emerson.

Mr. Banerjee's affidavit practically was same as the edit note in the "Bengalee" which denied the official version of the Barisal affair only in greater detail.

Referring to Mr. Kemp's statement on oath Mr. Jackson drew attention to the words "I charge him with disobedience of Government orders under section 188 and also under the Police Act," and enquired with what offence was petitioner charged under the Police Act. Referring to Mr. Emerson's order of 14th April Mr. Jackson called attention to the words "the fact that processions through the town have been forbidden is notorious and unnecessary to prove" and said that this was a rather startling statement to make in a Criminal case ; their Lordships would find that there was another judgment also. Apparently the Magistrate had passed two judgments. Mr. Jackson then read the second judgment and said that on the same day the petitioner was also fined Rs. 200 for contempt of court.

Some discussion ensued between Mr. Justice Mitter and Mr. Jackson as to whether it was a summary trial. After hearing the learned counsel on this point Mr. Justice Mitter passed an order of the court as follows:—"Let the records be sent for and the case be fixed for Wednesday next and let also a telegram be sent to the Magistrate informing him of our order."

The Court room was crowded with members of the legal profession and outside public.

AN "AGITATION FUND."

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, APRIL 26.

The "Bengalee," in an editorial paragraph, appeals for subscriptions towards a Defence and Agitation Fund in order to successfully protect their national rights and privileges and to carry on the struggle till it is ended one way or other. A meeting of native inhabitants of Calcutta and suburbs to protest against the proceedings of Barisal authorities comes off on Saturday afternoon, in Bagbazar.

THE RECENT RIOTING IN CALCUTTA.

TRANSFER APPLIED FOR.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, APRIL 26.

Yesterday, Mr. Jackson, Barrister, moved on behalf of Moulabux and fourteen other defendants in the case which arose out of a disturbance during the recent Bakri Id festival near a temple at Chitpur, which resulted in rioting between Hindus and Mahomedans. The application was to transfer the case from the file of the Joint Magistrate at Alipore to that of some other competent Magistrates at Alipore or Howrah. Justices Mitter and Helmwood, who heard the application, granted a rule, and meantime stayed all proceedings.

ALLEGED INSURANCE FRAUD.

BAIL REFUSED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, APRIL 26.

Four up-country natives and a Bengalee, (now a convict in the Presidency gaol), were placed before the Chief Presidency Magistrate, yesterday, charged with forgery and cheating, etc. The accused, in collusion, insured heavily to the time of nearly a lakh of rupees with the New York Life Insurance Company in 1894. In the March of the following year, anonymous letters were received by the Insurance Office, and the Police were informed that claims, for a dead man, were made on the Insurance Company Office for which a suit was filed in the High Court. While the suit was pending the alleged dead man appeared at the Company's Office and admitted the fraud, but said he had been made a catspaw by the other accused. The supposed dead man is now one of the accused, but he is likely to receive pardon in consequence of his turning King's evidence. The case is still pending. Bail was refused.

MR. NIMMO LEAVES CALCUTTA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, APRIL 26.

Mr. J. D. Nimmo, of Messrs. Duncan Brothers, left Calcutta to-day to join the head office of his firm in Glasgow. He will be greatly missed, not merely becauseed he was prominent in the public life of the city, but rather because quietly and without display he was a firm friend of all good causes, latterly as President of the Chamber of Commerce, and a representative of that body on the Bengal Council. His retirement means a loss to the mercantile world here, and to Calcutta generally, of a citizen who stands high in the regard of both European and Indian communities.

PLAGUE IN INDIA.

MORTALITY STILL INCREASING.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, APRIL 26.

There were two thousand more deaths from plague during the week ending April 21st than during the preceding week, totals for the whole of India being 20,478 seizures and 17,679 deaths. Deaths in the principal provinces are Bombay 1,914, Madras 21, Bengal 3,518, the United Provinces 3,812, the Punjab 7,493, Burma 185, Central Provinces 157, Central India 134, Rajputana 193 and Kashmir 226. The principal increase was thus in the Punjab.

THE DARJEELING MURDER.

A CASE OF JEALOUSY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DARJEELING, APRIL 25.

The first witness to-day, in the murder case, was Siboomayah, wife of Gumandoz. She said she was working with other coolies in the garden when Mr. Goss asked her why she was carrying such a big child in her basket. Her girl was over two years old, she replied, and there was no one to look after her at home Some days later, she was pruning, and the Sahib measured her digging with a stick and said she had been reckoned as a boy the day before, and that she would receive the wages of a boy. Someone told her husband of this, and he questioned her about it. She then left her child with her husband at home and went to work alone. In cross-examination she said she was not married to Gumandoz. They had lived together for eight years by mutual consent. They often quarrelled. Her child had a boil in the head which had burst. Gumandoz used to take the child in his arms at times. There was a smaller kukri than the one in Court, belonging to Gumandoz, but she did not know what had happened to it. She told the Police that the big kukri was hidden in the thatch. Mr. Goss had not made any improper proposal to her.

Munmaya, the next witness, said, in cross-examination, that Siboomayah was angry when Gumandoz told her he had killed the Saheb.

The case will be resumed to-morrow.

COURT DOCUMENTS STOLEN.

ACCUSED BROUGHT TO BOOK.

SHARP WORK OF POONA POLICE.

POONA, APRIL 26.

A case of theft of some documents which were stolen from the Subordinate Judge's Court in Poona is now proceeding before Mr. Carvalho, City Magistrate. It appears that about a year ago one Nathu Motiram, a Marwari residing in Chinchwad, Haveli taluka, obtained a decree against a Brahmin of that place in the Subordinate Judge's Court, the decree providing for the payment by instalments. Some of the instalments are said to have been paid, but this, the Marwari denied.

An investigation followed and the Subordinate Judge ordered the Marwari to be prosecuted on a criminal charge. The Marwari appealed to Mr. Fry, the then District Judge who revoked the order of the Subordinate Judge granting sanction to prosecute.

The Brahmin appeal to the High Court who confirmed the order of the Subordinate Judge.

On a search being made for the documents some were found to be missing. Every effort was made but without result. The matter remained in a chaos till a month ago when the subordinates in the District Judge's Court, Poona, were surprized to see the documents sent to them by post. The writing on the piece of paper with which the documents were wrapped was scrutinised, but nobody could make out who had written the address. The Police were called in and investigations followed. The police traced the handwriting as that of the scribe at the Poona City Post Office. He was interviewed and averred that he had written the address in the ordinary course of his profession but did not know the man who gave him the packet to be addressed, but believed he could recognise if he saw him. The Marwari was produced and the scribe said he was the man. The Marwari's house was searched. A letter and post card found therein led to the arrest of one Shridhar Narayen Belhe, clerk in the Subordinate Judge's Court through whose instrumentality the Marwari is stated to have obtained the Court's missing documents. The Marwari as first accused and the clerk as second were accordingly arrested and charged with the theft and abetment of theft. The case was heard yesterday before Mr. Carvalho, City Magistrate and is proceeding.

POONA BOXING TOURNAMENT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, APRIL 26.

This morning the Boys' contest in connection with the Poona Boxing Tournament came off in the Central Gymnasium. The first fight was between Cadet Wright, Poona Volunteers, and Boy Mills, of Durhams. Mills won. The second fight was between Cadet Brewin, Poona Volunteers and Boy Wallington. Brewin won. The third was between Boy Evans, Royal Scots, and Boy Upson, royal Garrison Artillery. Upson won. The last fight was between Boy Campbell, 93rd Highlanders and Boy Gibson, 47th Battery. Won by Gibson.

LATER.

This is the 4th night of the tournament. The following are the details :—

Feather Weights. First Round.—Pte Bignell, 10th Hussars, beat Pte Mathews, Liecesters. Pte Lee, Liecesters, threw up the sponge in beginning the third round against Gr. Wood, 8th Mountain Battery.

Light Weights. Second Round.—Pte Greary, Leicesters, gave in in the beginning of the 3rd round against Pte Kelly, Connaught Rangers. Corpl Saunderson, Leicesters, beat Pte Singleton, R. I. Fusiliers. Driver Imber, 40th battery R. F. A. beat Lce-Corporal Burke, Leicesters, in the beginning of first round. Br. Chapman, G. Battery, R. H. A. knocked Private Branson, Leicesters.

Officers' Light Weights. Second Round.—In the first round Lieut. Carlisle, 114th Infantry, knocked Lieut. Masters, Leicesters, who was counted out.

Officers' Middle Weights. Second Round.—Lieut. Norton, 101st Infantry had the lead from the beginning and maintained it till the last against Lieut. Black, 114th Infantry.

Feather Weights. second Round.—The fight between Private Sullivan, East Lancs, and Private Tomley, Leicesters, was very even and good, Sullivan won on points. The Referre disqualified both private Munday, 13th Hussars and Driver Alderman, 47th Battery R. F.A. for holding each other.

Middle Weights. Third round.—Sergeant Thomas, Leicesters, versus Private Dixon, Durhams Light Infantry. Dixon, was disqualied for throwing his opponent over the ropes. Segeant Ranger, Gymnastic Staff, vs. Privite Bell, A. and S. Highlanders. Bell was thrice knocked down but not up before time and played a full time game but lost on points.

Heavy Weights.—The contest between Lce-Corporal Smiths, Lincolns, and Sergeant Henry, Connaught Rangers was a very interesting one and Smith floored often Henry but played till the end and lost on points.

ACCIDENT IN THE HARBOUR.

YESTERDAY afternoon an accident occurred in the harbour when a jolly boat No. 3067 in charge of Tindal Dina was capsized. It seems the Tindal of the boat received seven passengers on board from s. s. Bundesrath, which arrived here from Zanzibar yesterday and was anchored off Cross Island. After disembarking the passengers, the vessel left the moorings and was proceeding towards the Dock Channel when the jolly boat was unfastened, but there being a strong outgoing tide the boat got astern of the Bundesrath, by which force was drifted against the boom of H. M. S. Hermes, and capsized. The crew of H. M. S. Hermes, seeing the boat in danger at once lowered their boat and picked up the passengers and crew. They also saved the baggage and the boat as well. The harbour police were apprised of the occurrence, who immediately went to the scene of the accident in a steam launch and the baggage and the boat were towed into the Stone Bunder. Fortunately no lives were lost.

OUR GERMAN PRINCELY VISITOR.

QUEEN WILHELMINA'S HEIR-PRESUMPTIVE.

AN INTERESTING PERSONALITY.

His Royal Highness the Grand Duke of Saxe-Weimar, who has been touring in India, returned from Simla to Bombay, with his suite, yesterday afternoon, by the Punjab Mail. Alighting at the Victoria Terminus, His Highness was received on the platform by Herr Hoppman, German Consul in Bombay, Herr Von Koppon, Private Secretary to the German Consul, and several other gentlemen. After shaking hands with those present, His Highness proceeded to the Taj Mahal Hotel, where he remains till to-morrow, when he proceeds to Europe by the P. and O. s.s. Caledonia.

By ARLEY.

Our princely visitor, the Grand Duke of Saxe-Weimar, who speaks English well, must have been greatly amused to find himself heralded all over India in the papers as the "Grand Duke of Saxony", a title to which he could of course lay no claim, Saxony being a kingdom with a Monarch and a Crown Prince. There seems to have been very vague ideas as to his personality, for the "Ceylon Times", in its admirable comments on the closing of the game districts for the Grand Ducal battue, repeatedly refers to him as a foreign nobleman. His Royal Highness is something more than a nobleman, however, and ere long he may be a Monarch. He is, in fact, next heir to the Throne of Holland, and as Queen Wilhelmina so far remains childless, there is more than a possibility of the Grand Duke or his descendants ultimately occupying the Dutch throne. But unfortunately the Grand Duke himself has no children, although he has been twice married. His first wife was a Princess of Reuss, third daughter of the late Prince Henry XXII. of Reuss. She was only twenty years of age at her death in January of last year.

Grand Dukes of Saxe-Weimar are considered "good enough for any body"; and the late youthful Grand Duchess's predecessors were ladies of importance. One was a daughter of Paul I. Czar of Russia, and another was a daughter of William II. King of the Netherlands. Both these ladies were richly dowered, and brought plenty of money into Germany. The venerable German Empress Augusta was a Princess of Saxe-Weimar, and so was the wife of Prince Charles of Prussia, the two sisters having married two brothers. One of the Saxe Weimar Princes, Prince Edward, married an Englishwoman, the Lady Augusta Gordon-Lennox, daughter of the 5th Duke of Richmond, but as Lady Augusta was not of the royal blood the marriage was morganatic, and for many years she did not bear her husband's name, but was known as Countess Dornburg. It was not till long after that Queen Victoria gave her the rank of Princess, with the title of Highness. Prince and Princess Edward of Saxe-Weimar lived to celebrate their golden wedding in November 1901.

Apart from his chance of the Dutch Throne the young Grand Duke is of considerable importance and has been made much of in the Fatherland. Queen Wilhelmina's heir presumptive has two sets of heirs-presumptive, and in the event of his dying without children, a Saxe-Weimar kinsman would succeed to the Grand Duchy, and a Reuss relative to Dutch expectations. A daughter would be eligible for the latter, but not for the German inheritance.

The Grand Duke is a daring sportsman, and has had his meed of adventure in the field. He once had a very narrow escape when out stag-hunting; which, but for the presence of a ranger, might have proved fatal. A stag had been shot, and the ranger's staghound was standing over it, when the Grand Duke hurried up and bent to look at the dead animal ; the hound, trained to let only his master touch the quarry, sprang at the Grand Duke's throat. Happily the ranger was within earshot, and his Grand Ducal Highness escaped with nothing more than a wound.

THE GOVERNOR'S TOUR.

The following is a programme of his Excellency the Governor's visit to Gokak and Kolhapur in May 1906 :—

May 4th, Friday.—Leave Mahableshwar, arrive Wathar and leave Wathar.

May 5th, Saturday.—Arrive Miraj, leave Miraj, arrive Gokak and leave Gokak.

May 6th, Sunday.—Arrive Miraj, leave Miraj, and arrive Kolhapur.

May 7th, Monday, ; 8th, Tuesday, ; 9th Wednesday, ; and 10, Thursday.—Stop.

May 11th Friday.—Leave Kolhapur, arrive Miraj and leave Miraj.

May 12th, Saturday.—Arrive Wathar, leave Wathar and arrive Mahableshwar.

His Excellency will be accompanied by Dr. H. Cogill, Medical Officer.

ETNA AT EARLY DAWN.

Rising from billows in billows of white
Clouds o'er the ocean are turning to grey ;
Here kiss'd by morning—there dusky with night,
Wrestles with shadows the dawning of day.

Valley and hillside are bath'd in the dew,
Sombrely waiting the sun's glowing ray
To breathe on them life, their glories renew
With blushes of red,—forerunner of day.

Far o'er their heights, where the clouds seem to rest
In slumber too deep for the lights fall sway,
Rises Mount Etna defying the West
Her grandeur to heighten by dawn of day.

Cold—yet within lie the turmoil and strife
Silently working out years of decay ;
Now with one sigh burst the passions of life
Then sink into calm like the end of day.

Grand emblem of life, with the seeds of death,
Above all thy girdle of cloud display,
O'er the waking earth floats the fiery breath
The Angels shall fan at the close of Day.

MECO.

SOME time ago, says the Lahore paper, the Government of the Punjab placed an officer on special duty to examine the old records, with the view to clearing the congested pigeon-holes of the secretariat of useless files. One of the accidental consequences was the discovery, amidst an encumbering mass of obsolete papers, of a number of Mutiny documents of great interest, not hitherto known to exist. It may be hoped that an early occasion will be taken to publish in detail the contents of this remarkable "find." Possibly also the documents might find a more appropriate resting-place—in the Lahore Museum.

WOMEN'S INTERESTS.

The "Independence" of the Present Day Girl.

BEAUTY CULTURE.

HINTS ON LIGHTING.

LONDON, APRIL 6.

Among the numerous things for which the girl of to-day is expected to be continuously grateful is freedom. The modern girl (it is one of the commonplaces of the eloquent people who write about her), the modern girl is absolutely free. If she does not know it, it is not for want of being told. She is also frequently reminded how much better off she is than her ancestresses, who lived in days when learned gentlemen could solemnly write books about "The Subjection of Women," in days when the chaperon was not numbered with those animals who have vanished in the struggle for existence, leaving only a few fossils behind. The girl of the past was expected to do as she was told by such insignificant persons as mothers and brothers ; it was even supposed that she would in due course listen with a reverent ear to the wise words of a husband. What girl of to-day would thus demean herself ? She is free, perfectly free, to be happy in her own sweet way. And that must give her enormous delight. All the ladies' papers say so.

Now, of course, there is some proportion of truth in all this. A number of the restrictions with which the fair sex were tied and bound aforetime have been broken. No longer is it thought necessary to pay that slavish attention to the unreasonableness of tedious parents which, if we may believe the biographies and novels of the period, was the fine flower of the English family life in the middle of the last century. The wholesome theory which then governed and restricted intercourse between the sexes—the theory that every man is a beast of prey and every woman an idiot—is no longer commonly accepted. There has undoubtedly been a great slackening of the bonds. But after all, when you talk of girls being free to do exactly as they please, it must be remembered that there are still policemen. Or not to speak of such extremities, though the parental rod of iron and the chaperon and other like things may have been the consigned to the limbo of obsolete folly, there are still mightly powerful restraints on conduct—above all the opinion of other people. How many girls per millions, in spite of their freedom to do as they please, will behave in a way that all their friends condemn ? The fact is that as long as there are still two girls in the world no girls will ever be free. Even when you come to the ultimate two the freedom of each will still be limited by her fear of what the other girl will think.

The joyous freedom of the girl of the present day is, then, strictly limited by the opinions of her friends as to what she ought not to do. Her "freedom" is freedom to do what her own little circle thinks proper (and some little circles have the most curious ideas). But it is not, as some people seem to think, a freedom to do anything in the world. After all, who wants that kind of freedom ? There are many things in this world which we are not free to do, and which we have no sort of wish to do. It is difficult for the sane of mind to see any cause for rejoicing in freedom to do things nasty and unpleasant. So long as you are free to do all you want—and many of us are—there is no need at all to sigh after being free to do anything you choose—which none of us ever will be.

It was a large sister who had been cajoled into doing a small boy's French translation. When he came back from school he was very morose. "Well," said she, cheerfully, "what did they say to the French ?" "Asked me if I'd done it myself," the small boy grunted. "I said no," ; and he glared at his sister. "Well, and what then ?" said she, rather alarmed. "Then I got whacked twice ; once for getting someone else to do the translation, and once for getting someone who translated so badly. On reflection the sister thinks that the master scored heavily. So does the small boy. And she has not yet succeeded in inducing him to make it up with her.

The cold bright light of these early spring days is, in conjunction with the biting East wind, so very trying to the complexion that I strongly suspect it is one of the chief causes of the exodus of the fashionable world, who are fast flying South in search of the warmer and more genial climate of the Riviera. The whole subject of light, and its proper arrangement deserves to be far more closely studied than it is, for it has more to do with beauty, at least apparent beauty, than almost anything else. Many a face looks young and charming in the evening under a rose-tinted lamp, and you say, "What a pretty woman" ; but if you were to meet the same lady next day out walking, you might quite possibly fail to recognise her. The importance of light is very seldom understood, I mean its effect on the face, regarded from a faminine point of view. We have most of us experienced the disagreeable feeling of sitting directly facing the light when staying in a country house. Perhaps we have come down a trifle late for breakfast, and find that by some strange chance all the chairs with their back to the windows have been appropriated ! The other guests have apparently not appreciated the magnificent view to be seen from the other side, and so the late comer gets the opportunity of admiring it, a privilege not always, I fear, gratefully received.

Why is it that in London windows are covered with lace curtains and pretty little blinds, but in the country, where these softening draperies are so far more needed, they are reduced to a minimum ? There are handsome curtains certainly, but they are generally looped tightly back. The blinds are rolled up to the very top of the window, and we feel that the morning light, which is somehow so very cold and hard in the country is revealing every defect in our complexion to the eyes of our opposite neighbour in pitiless detail. If country houses are too light in the daytime, they are also apt to be far too dark at night. In these days electric light or gas is happily very general, but one does not always find this luxury, especially in Scotland, and the substitutes provided are often most inadequate. In such circumstances a good-sized lamp should always be placed in the room, in addition to at least, four candles, and also one of those little candle-holders which can be hung on the top of the looking-glass. This last arrangement is most necessary.

Too often, on arriving at a house just in time to dress for dinner, one is shown into a great barrack of a room lit with a few feeble candles. Accustomed as we are at home to a well-lighted room, this darkness is most depressing. We can hardly see to do our hair, we cannot find half our things, and in the end we hurry down, late for dinner, with the impression that we are thoroughly untidy and feel uncomfortable and ill at ease all the evening in consequence.

Ladies of a certain age who want to look as young as possible are apt to make their living-rooms too dark, having heard that it is always best to sit "in the dusk with the light behind them." Now, this is a great mistake ; gloom is even more trying to the face than a glare. The really becoming thing is to have an abundance of light evenly distributed and thoroughly well shaded. The shades should be made of some soft-tinted silk, very thin, and lined with white. Then no dark shadows can fall on the face, sharpening the features and accentuating hollow cheeks and wrinkled throats, but if the light is prettily shaded, a soft radiance seems to pervade the whole physiognomy, blending it into harmony and grace. We have all noticed that in certain houses everybody looks their best ; their clothes are shown off to the greatest advantage, and anyone who is in the least good looking appears quite pretty. We all feel this atmosphere instinctively ; the conversation is sparkling and flows easily, and a general sense of well-being fall on the whole party. People in general do not analyse the reason of this satisfactory state of things ; they put it down to all

sorts of different causes, but in nine cases out of ten it arises entirely from the articles arrangement of the light.

Electric light is better understood nowadays than when it first came into domestic use, but, even still people often do not realise how much of it is required to light a room really well. There is a popular idea that it is more powerful than gas, and that therefore less of it is required, and I have dined in a house supposed to be lit by electric light in which was difficult to find the way to one's mouth by the light of a few single burners placed at intervals round the walls of the dining-room a long way off, and not much brighter than glow worms. Nothing is more depressing than insufficient light and nothing is worse for the eyes than to have to strain them to do anything in the gloaming. There was an idea at one time that the electric light had created a new disease of the optic nerve, but it is not the light when is in fault, but the want of it. Our eyes are too precious, not only for their use, but for the great part they play in the beauty of the face, that they deserve every consideration.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, APRIL 26.

The following postings of R. G. A. Officers have been ordered :—Captain Murrow to No. 51 Company, Captain Warrington-Morris to No. 56 Company, Captain Fowler to No. 5 Company, Captain Beamish to No. 78 Company, 2nd Lieutenant Leigh to No. 86 Company, Captain Swayne to No. 60 Company, Lieutenant Hickie to No. 94 Company.

Military Works.—Lieutenant-Colonel H. R. Gale, Royal Engineers, is appointed Officiating Assistant, Commanding Royal Engineer vice Lieutenant Colonel H. V. Biggs D. S. O., R. E. officiating as Assistant Adjutant-General, Royal Engineers, Army Head-Quarters.

Captain B. J. Haslam, Royal Engineers, is transferred from the Eastern to the Western Command.

Field Firing Stores.—The Commander-in-Chief has apportioned the allotment this year for the provision of targets, etc, for Field Firing purposes as follows :—Northern Command Rs. 1,800 ; Western Command Rs. 1,700, Eastern Command Rs. 1,500 ; Secunderabad Division Rs. 1,000 ; Burma Division Rs. 700.

It is understood that the formation of a General Staff in England will be carried out shortly by the War Office, and a scheme with similar objects in view is likely to be drawn up in India.

The enquiry into the status and condition of the Border Militia, upon which Colonel Maconochy was engaged at the time of his appointment to be Secretary to the Military Supply Department has been suspended for the moment. It will, however, be taken up again, as it is most important that certain questions relating thereto should be settled.

Lieutenant A. S. Cooper, Second Battalion, King's Own Scottish Borderers, is appointed Aide-de-Camp to the Political Resident, Aden, with effect from, the 17th March, until further orders.

Second-Lieutenant W. J. McCaulis, 1st Battalion R. B. & C. I. Railway Volunteer Rifles, is granted six months' leave of absence out of India, with effect, from 26th May.

Lieutenant-Colonel Frank Goodwin, V. D., 2nd Battalion, Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Volunteer Rifles, is granted the honorary rank of Colonel.

Captain J. Humphrey, Sind Volunteer Rifle Corps is granted eight months' leave on private affairs from 12th April to 11th December.

Captain V. B. Bennett, M. B., B. S., I. M. S., has been allowed to return to duty within the period of his leave.

THE BORAHS' HIGH PRIEST.

His Holiness Sardar Moulana Sayedna Abdulla Tyabji, the High Priest of the Borahs, arrived in Bombay yesterday morning and alighted at the Church Gate Station. This being the first visit of his Holiness since his Instalment on the "ghaddy" of the high priest, great enthusiasm prevailed in the Borah community, who had mustered strong at the Station to receive their spiritual head. His Holiness was accompanied by the members of the deputation that had gone to invite him from Surat, and they all arrived by the passenger train. The party halted at Santa Cruz to perform certain ceremonies and thence took a local train to come to Church Gate. From the Station his Holiness drove in a carriage and four to the Borah mosque in Gola Lane, where he was presented with bouquets. The high priest then proceeded to the native town and paid visits to several Borah gentlemen. The mosque in Doctor Street was then visited and the Sardar then went to the Dawood Baug, where a feast was held in honour of the occasion which was attended by thousands of Borahs. Subsequently his Holiness drove to the bunglow of Mr. Salebhoy Tyabji at Pedder Road.

MAHARANA OF RAJPIPLA.

His Highness the Maharana Chatarsinghji of Rajpipla arrived in Bombay yesterday morning with his two sons Shri Vijaisinghji and Shri Prabhatsinghji, and put up at the Taj Mahal Hotel. His Highness and his son Vijaisinghji will leave Bombay for England to-morrow by the mail steamer Caledonia.

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, APRIL 26.

The weather has been dry except for local rain in Assam and Kashmir. The chief amounts are : Cherrapoonjee two and half inches, Dibrugarh two inches, and Sibsagar half an inch. The mean temperature has fallen considerably in North-West India. Elsewhere the changes are small. Local rain is probable in Assam and Kashmir. Thunder showers are possible in South India.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON THURSDAY, THE 26TH APRIL.

SUMMARY.

Pressure has increased briskly in the Punjab and at Cawnpore and Hoshangabad and has been steady or has changed slightly elsewhere.

Winds are variable in direction and the force has been rather strong at Bhuj, Jamnagar and Ratnagiri and fresh to light in other places.

Temperature.—The maximum is from 5° to 8 in excess of normal at Coimbatore, Belgaum, Bijapur and Ahmednagar and 9° to 10° in defect at Bhuj and Lahore ; and the minimum 5° to 8° in excess at Sholapur, Malegaon and Raipur. The highest temperature in the shade was 110° at Nagpur and the lowest 67° at Poona.

Cloud and Humidity.—The sky is cloudy to overcast in Rajputana and at Lahore, Agra, Ahmedabad, Indore, Jubbulpore, Calicut, Cochin, Masulipatam, Trichinopoly and Negapatam.

Rain.—Colombo reports a few drops.

Weather continues fine.

N. LESLIE,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

The German War Department is anxiously pre-occupied just now with the question of relative power of German and French artillery of heavy calibre. These is an uneasy feeling that in the matter of casemate armour France possesses a distinct advantage over German gun power. A strong effort is being made to restore the balance of advantage to the gun with this object. The gun-founding firms of Ehrhardt and Krupp are both at work upon the production of new weapons. No details, of course, are known, but it is believed that the principle adopted by both is that of an explosion suspended until after the shell has achieved its full penetrative effect by the shock of impact. The two firms, however, are working to this result by different methods.

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

For health, beauty and luxury, use the "Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap," which Lady Constance Howard writes "is pleasant to use and whitens and softens the skin." Also Testimonials from Countess Bathurst, Lady White, Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Dorothy Nevill and many others. Delicately perfumed. Warning—When buying the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, see that the name and figure head of "Albion" are on the wrapper. Sold by all Chemists, Grocers, &c.

SCARCITY IN BOMBAY.

REPORTS FROM AFFECTED DISTRICTS.

NASIK.

THRESHING of rabi crops nearly completed. Lands being prepared for next season. Supply of fodder sufficient except in some portions of the district where it is imported from the other parts. Agricultural stock in fair condition and generally sufficient except in Baglan taluka. Water-supply running short, and measures for its improvement in progress. Water in irrigation wells and channels diminishing. Prices of food-grains and fodder show a tendency to rise. Supply of grain sufficient. Price of bajri 10 seers 5 chataks and of hill-millets 13 seers 4 chataks per rupee. Demand for labour sufficient and ordinary works afford employment. Wages of ordinary labour normal. No necessity for test works yet. No wandering or emigration. Condition of field labourers, cultivators, weavers and artisans fair. No emaciation. Takavi being granted for purchase of bullocks where necessary and for improvement of water-supply.

AHMEDNAGAR.

Threshing of rabi crops completed. Hot weather crops being irrigated wherever sufficient water available. Lands being prepared for next season. Cattle deteriorating in condition and are either being sold off or sent to Khandesh and Berars. Prices half the normal. Demand for Government grass growing keen ; about 2,25,000 lbs. sold during week. Water-supply deficient. Arrangements made to clean and deepen wells and dig holes in nalas. Water in irrigation channels and wells running short. Grain being imported from Moglai, and other places and the supply sufficient. Prices generally steady. Price of jowari varying from 14 seers at Shevgaon to 10 seers 8 chataks at Shrigonda and of bajri from 11 seers 9 chataks at Nagar to 9 seers 4 chataks at Newasa. Average rise from 100 to 120 per cent. above normal. Condition of cultivators and agricultural labourers growing worse. About 1,000 emigrants returned during week. Distress gradually increasing. People on relief generally in good condition and relief measures adequate. Public health good except for cholera in Nagar City. Daily wage of ordinary labour 2 to 2 1-2 annas. Takavi being advanced for purchase of fodder, deepening wells and constructing tals.

POONA.

Threshing of rabi crops almost completed except in irrigated lands. Irrigated rabi crops in fair condition Pressing and plantation of sugarcane in progress. Collection and burning of rad materials and preparation of lands for next season continue. Fodder-supply deficient except in western portion of the district including Bhor State and parts of Junnar taluka. One hundred and twenty-six thousand pounds of Government grass sold during week. Agricultural stock in fair conditon but their number decreasing as cattle are being sold in the eastern division. Prices fair. Water-supply deficient everywhere except in riverain villages. Steps being taken for its improvement. Water in irrigation tanks, channels and wells decreasing. Stocks of grain sufficient. Prices risen 40 per cent. above normal. Price of bajri at Poona 9 1-2 of jowari 10 1-2 of rice 8 and of wheat 8 1 3 seers per rupee. Price of kadbi 66 and of grass 83 lbs. per rupee. Labourers on test and relief works paid at the rate of 1 to 1 3-4 annas. Wages of ordinary labour from 1 to 4 annas. Large numbers reported to have emigrated but people have begun to return. Sugarcane pressing Local Board and railway works provide employment to considerable numbers. No aimless wandering. Small agriculturists and labourers have come to end of their resources. Distress gradually increasing. No emaciation. Public health generally good except for a few cases of cholera in every taluka. Tagai being granted freely. Suspensions of land revenue and tagai declared in affected parts.

SHOLAPUR.

Irrigated crops in fair condition. Estimated outturn of garden crops fair. Area sown less than normal. Lands being prepared for next season. Prices of food-grains about 10 per cent. above normal. Price of jowari at Sholapur 11 seers 14 chataks, of bajri 11 seers 15 chataks, and of rice 9 seers 5 chataks per rupee. Agricultural stock sufficient for the present. Condition of cattle fair in Sholapur, Barsi and Maisiras talukas and Akalkot State and deteriorating elsewhere. Fodder getting scanty. Price of kadbi high and it is being imported from Moglai. Four thousand pounds of Government grass sold during week. Supply of water running short throughout the district. Steps being taken for its improvement. Water in irrigation tanks and wells diminishing. Condition of small agriculturists and agricultural labourers generally fair. Emigrants returning. Condition of paupers deteriorating and gratuitous relief being extended. Distress gradually increasing in Maisiras and Pandharpur talukas. No emaciation or wandering noticed. Condition of weavers and artisans good to fair. Daily wages of unskilled labour 3 to 11-2 annas. Liberal grants of takavi for fodder and water being made. Suspensions of land revenue granted.

SATARA.

Lands being prepared for next season. Hot weather crops being sown in Man taluka. Harvesting of sugarcane continues. Prices of food-grains double the normal : average price 9 seers 15 chataks per rupee. Price of grain for calculating famine wage 19 lbs. Grain imported freely. Condition of cattle not good in affected parts. Supply of fodder insufficient in eastern talukas, kadbi being brought into them from outside. Prices 50 to 55 lbs. per rupee. Public health good except for plague in a few villages of three talukas, small-pox in two and cholera more or less in all talukas. Water-supply running short ; grants made for its improvement. Water in irrigation tanks and canals deficient. Takavi loans granted for purchase of fodder. Condition of cultivators good in western talukas and indifferent in eastern talukas. Daily wage of ordinary labour 2 1-2 annas generally. No signs of emaciation or aimless wandering.

BIJAPUR.

Lands being prepared for next season. Agricultural stock adequate. Condition of cattle fair except in Bijapur, Badami and Bagalkot talukas, Hilgi patha and Jath and Daphlapur States. Cattle continue to be sold at low price except in Bijapur taluka where they are sold at normal price owing to demand in Moglai and other places. Fodder-supply running short and price of kadbi high in India and Bijapur talukas and Jath and Daphlapur States. One hundred and twelve thousand pounds of pressed grass sold during week. Water-supply running short everywhere and being improved from Government grant. Water in irrigation tanks and wells nearly exhausted. Prices at Bijapur—jowari 12 bajri 12 rice 9 1 2, wheat 9 and kadbi 35 seers per rupee. Prices of staple food grains, jowari and bajri 50 and 43 per cent above normal. Exports and imports continue. Stocks sufficient for two to six months. Emigrants returning. Demand for labour low. Works started by takavi recipients and other well-to-do people afford considerable employment to labourers. Ordinary wages varying from 1 to 2 1-2 annas and are practically equal to those on relief works. Two village works opened in Bijapur taluka. One more relief work opened in Jath State. Condition of town population fair, but that of cultivators and field labourers growing worse. Distress though not acute is increasing. Not much wandering noticed. No influx of foreigners. Condition of labourers on relief works fair. Relief measures adequate. Takavi for various purposes granted liberally. No signs of emaciation.

BELGAUM.

Minor crops in fair condition in Khanapur taluka. Sugarcane and minor crops withering in Sampgaon taluka and Chandgad pedha for want of water. Estimated outturn poor. Planting and pressing of sugarcane in progress. Locusts appeared in parts of Khanapur taicka. Lands being prepared for next season. Condition of cattle deteriorating in Athni taluka. Fodder-supply scarce in Chikodi, Gokak, Athni and Paragad talukas. Government grass depot working well. Two hundred and forty-three bales of grass sold during week. Price of kadbi 14 annas and of local grass 8 annas per 100 bundles. Water-supply sufficient except in parts of Sampgaon, Paragad, Belgaum, Khanapur, Athni, Gokak and Chikodi talukas. Steps being taken for its improvement. Prices of food-grains 40 per cent above normal. Price of rice 8, of jowari 11, of bajri 11 1-2 and of wheat 8 lbs. per rupee. Condition of agriculturists and artisans fair. Demand for labour insufficient in Athni and Sampgaon talukas. Labourers get employment in deepening wells, constructing embankments and other field work. Daily wages 1 to 2-1-2 annas Wages on test works 1 to 1 3-4 annas. Distress slowly increasing in affected parts. People on relief in good condition and measures adequate. No aimless wandering. No signs of emaciation except amongst some applicants for dole at Athni. Public health fair except for plague in two talukas, cholera in two and small-pox in three. Tagai being given for fodder and for deepening wells, etc.

DHARWAR.

Harvesting of rabi jowari completed. Area under cotton less than normal Estimated outturn from 9 to 8 annas. Picking of cotton and threshing of wheat nearly completed. Lands being prepared for next season. Agricultural stock adequate. Cattle in fair condition and sufficient for the present ; only those required for agricultural purposes have been retained, the rest being sold. Fodder generally deficient and being imported from neighbouring districts and Kanara forests. Price of kadbi Re. 1 and of grass 12 annas per 100 lbs. and about three times the normal. Thirty thousand pounds of Government grass sold during week. Drinking water sufficient except in parts of Bankapur, Hangal and Kod talukas, Nargund petha and in Dharwar town. Water in irrigated canals and tanks generally exhausted. Stocks of grain sufficient. Prices of food-grains over 40 per cent. above normal. Price of rice at Dharwar 9 seers 12 chataks and of jowari 13 seers 11 chataks per rupee. Condition of cultivators, agricultural labourers, weavers and artisans generally fair Demand for labour met by Local Board, irrigation tank and other private works. Wages for agricultural labourers 1 1-4 to 4 annas per day. No signs of emaciation. Scarcity prevails in Nargund petha and one test work in progress. Wages paid 5 pice per days. Emigrants expected to return soon. Takavi being advanced liberally. Steps being taken for granting suspensions of land revenue.

KOLHAPUR AND SOUTHERN MARATHA COUNTRY.

Lands being prepared for next season. Agricultural stock sufficient, but not in good condition. Fodder-supply not sufficient generally. Supply of drinking water deficient. Water in irrigation tanks and wells running short. Prices of food-grains and fodder generally high. No wandering or emaciation. People on relief generally in good condition and relief measures adequate. Public health generally good except for cholera in Kolhapur, Sangli, Miraj and Kurundvad. Price of jowari 7 1-4 seers at Kolhapur, 9 1-2 at Sangli, 11 at Mudhol and 11 at Ramdurg.

The total number of persons on relief works of all kinds in the Presidency is 71,095.

WORKSHOP OF ARMAMENTS

IN ARMSTRONG WHITWORTH'S.

A TWENTY TON lump of glowing steel, tossed about and patted into shape as lightly as a farmer's wife handles butter—that is the strongest memory in the mind after a morning spent in the Armstrong Whitworth works at Openshaw, Manchester. To the lay mind there is something stupendous in these huge "shops" and mills, where the machinery overhead overshadows one like thick forest boughs. And every now and then, amid the blackness of the surrounding iron, one comes upon a place of intense light and heat, where, perhaps, white molten steel is pouring out of a furnance into a a sort of gigantic cup, or a mighty hammer is pounding into a mass of living metal fresh from the fire.

Two hours of sightseeing in Armstrong Whitworth's (writes one who enjoyed that somewhat rare privilege on Saturday morning in company with a party of members of the Manchester Association of Engineers) is a time filled with wonders. One begins with the infinitely small, for in the offices, before the tour begins, there is shown a delicate little machine, which can measure a millionth of an inch in thickness. Measurements of that incredible fineness are, of course, rarely, if ever, required, but in making the bore of a gun it is often necessary to work to a thousandth of an inch. The pilgrimage through the works began with a visit to the gun-turning shop, where big guns for ironclads were being, as it were carved out of the rough. By the use of a tool made of a steel of extraordinary hardness the guns are cut down to the required size. The huge tubes are fixed between heavy revolving wheels and as they move they are cut into by the stationary knives. The striking thing was to see the huge cylinders of metal being cut into and pared down as if they were as soft as cheese. Nothing could be neater and cleaner than the process. Rings of steel some two inches thick came peeling away as the tool tipped into the surface of the gun. This method is one which can only be seen in its perfection at these works. It left the sightseer wondering how it is possible, to contrive a steel cutter of such extreme hardness that it will cut deep into a solid block of gun metal. All round lay a profusion of embryo cannons waiting for the polishing and finishing. In this shop were fashioned the long and terrible guns that bristle from the deck of many a British ironclad.

Passing from this drab region, with its singular quietness and its intense display of force, we came to the Armour Plate Rolling Mill. Here was shown the finest spectacle of the morning. A big slab of rose-coloured steel was suddenly shot out of a furnace and flung upon a series of metal rollers. A little army of bare-armed workmen immediately pounced upon it, and with long bars impelled it along the rollers and through a species of giant's mangle, in the middle, where it was compressed. In this way the slab was slowly altered in shape until it began to bear some resemblance to an armour-plate. One admired the great skill of the men, who seemed indifferent to the fierce heat that toasted the faces of the onlookers standing yards away. Fortunately, they are not always kept at that great strain, for there are long intervals while the plates are heating in the furnace. As we watched, and admired the changing tints of the cooling metal, a pretty firework display took place. The men flung bundles of twigs upon the plate. These blazed gloriously for a second or two, and sent up a shining bevy of sparks. The blaze, we learned, made it easier to clean the surface of the plate of the scale that forms upon it. When the twigs were burned, the workmen scraped the plate clean with big scrapers, and then sent it speeding through the "mangle" is again. Before long the outside began to cool down, and then it took on a strange and sullen crimson colour.

Afterwards the visitors saw something of the making of the liquid compressed steel, the invention which has made the name of Whitworth famous everywhere. Nothing can be said here of the technical side of the process, interesting as that is. Roughly speaking, the invention consists in bringing an enormous pressure to bear on the steel while still in a liquid state, so as to squeeze out the gases that remain in it. This method gives a far stronger steel than any previously known, and it is this steel that is used where a great strain is brought to bear—the shafts of turbine screws, the finest cannon, and so on. The party witnessed the casting and compressing of some 55 tons of steel. Pictorially it was a memorable sight. The watchers looked up to where a group of grimed men were busy round the closed mouth of a furnace. When the clay had been cleared out of the orifice, a stream of liquid steel came leading out like water down a rock. It fell into a black metal receiver, shaped somewhat like a cup only, high as a fairly lofty room. As it fell the metal raised a lovely glittering cloud of sparks, and threw a glow upon the forms of the men who was moving, as it seemed, perilously near. One of the puddlers went as close to the fearful stream as a fisherman might to a little cascade. The cup rested on wheels, and when it was full it was moved along several yards till it was immediately over another receptacle, which was sunk into a sort of capacious trench. A plug was lifted, and the steel, still liquid came pouring out straight downward from one vessel to the other. It looked for a little distance like a slim pillar of white. The cross on the top of the cauldron was marvellously hued. The second vessel was not solid, but formed of sections fastened together, with apertures between to allow the gases to escape. The cup on wheels was moved away and the compressor, a shaft of steel which exactly fitted the opening of the vessel, was brought into operation. The pressure brought to bear was some inconceivable figure in hundreds of tons. Observing the side of the vessel the visitors could see the gases escaping through the chinks in small white flames. The mass of steel was compressed some fifteen inches. After this exhibition the other sights were somewhat tame, but the forging of hollow shafts for steamers was interesting. A youth working a small lever with one hand controlled a vast hammer which was pasting the red-hot tube into shape. Then there was also the casting of colossal ingots of steel. We looked down from a platform upon veritable pillars of fire, the wrapping of metal mould just stripped off them. After all these things the engineers still had enthusiasm to spare for the uncannily powerful of drills, that pierced a round hole in a thick plate of steel in half a minute—like pushing one's walking stick into the sand.

Now that Vesuvius is again in eruption, it would be of deep interest to the scientific world to know the exact relation between this upheaval and those which have desolated the neighbouring island of Ustica. Prof. Alfani, of the Observatory of Florence, has no doubt whatever that the disturbances at Ustica are volcanic and not seismic, and the proof is bound in the fact that, while his instruments are delicate enough to feel slight tremors in the Far East, they have not recorded the destructive commotion in such close proximity as Ustica. The professor is convinced that the whole of the island is the apex of an ex inct volcano reaching down like a pyramid 2,500 yards into the bowels of the earth. The explosions have all been strictly vertical, and unless the lava should find a side vent somewhere he looks for another explosion which will blow the entire island away.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS. Much watchfulness must be exercised at all times, and the earliest evidences of ill-health must be immediately checked, or a slight illness may result in a serious malady. Relaxed and sore throat, diphtheria, quinsy, cough, chronic cough, bronchitis, and most other pulmonary affections will be relieved by rubbing this cooling Ointment into the skin as near as practicable to the seat of mischief. This treatment, so simple and effective, is admirably adapted for the removal of the diseases during infancy and youth. Old asthmatic invalids will derive marvellous relief from the use of Holloway's remedies, which have brought round many such sufferers, and re-established health after every other means had signally failed.

HERE, THERE AND EVERYWHERE.

Apropos of the discussion on the preservation of the lapwing, alias 'green pitover, peewit, peewset, etc., a Scottish naturalist writer : Law—or at least one law—regulating the preservation (?) of this fine bird and its eggs date back nearly 400 years, and one of them, still unrepealed, is of a very curious character. One or about 1470, an Act was passed by the Scottish Parliament ordering the destruction of the eggs of peeweips, in order that these birds may no gang back and become a delicious repast to our natural enemies, the English ! Revenge, or retaliation, is now taken by Sandy in a different form ; he lures Sassenach across the Tweed in his hotels, and then —The House Books of the Percys, and many of the great and ancient families of England, show that at one time lapwings were considered a great dainty, and up to a comparatively recent period as much as £5 has been paid for the first dozen of eggs in the London market.

A German Brahms Society is about to be founded in Berlin by friends and admirers of the late Master, and with the hearty consent of his heirs-at-law. Many influential and well-known musicians throughout the Empire have already joined the committee.

A recent mail brings a strong speech by Mr. Seddon on the necessity of maintaining and increasing the efficiency of the Navy. The New Zealand Premier declared that having regard to present international conditions, it was vitally important to the Empire that the Navy should be made more powerful than ever. To this end, if more financial assistance from the colonies was required, New Zealand was prepared to do her part.

An examination of the educational antecedents of the House of Lords as respects English Universities and schools shows that Eton has the large number of 208 peers, Harrow 57, Rugby 14, Winchester 9, Marlborough 7, Wellington and Cheltenham 4 apiece, Shrewsbury, Charterhouse, and Radley 3 each, and Westminster, Bradfield, and Mill Hill 1 each. Two hundred and eighteen peers are Oxonians and 93 Cantabs. But there remain about 100 peers unaccounted for, some of them being Roman Catholics, others educated in Scotland and Ireland, while in many cases the place or places of education do not appear in the year-books.

Dr. Barlow the Anglican Bishop of Soulburn, in Australia, is a plain spoken prelate. He wants nine clergy for his large diocese, but he says he does not want pious noodles who went into the Church as a hospital for incurables after they had failed at everything else. He wants men with brains as well as hearts.

'Mskofeli, the leading rebel chief in Natal, is an example of hereditary defiance of authority, as he is grandson of the famous Langalibalele, who gave the Natal Carbineers and police such a hot time in the Drakensberg rising of the seventies. Langalibalele was deported and died in exile ; but Mskofeli was brought up within a few miles of the scene of the recent rising. Curiously enough his father Kukuleka raised a body of men to help the British during the Zulu war.

'Mskofeli sent emissaries to Dinizulu some weeks ago suggesting rebellion. The former has five or six wives has considerable cattle and woggons, and is a hypochondriac. He is hereditary chief of the large Amkuzini tribe and quite a despot in his way among them although the initiative is not his ducal uncles so to speak—quite a native parallel with Teardom. He has been in receipt of a salary of £30 from the Natal Government plus fees for civil native cases, for which he tries and for marriages. His lands are very rich and well watered His tribesmen possess a magnificent physique. It is notable that he had given strict orders that his nearest European neighbour farmer Mr. Walter Oakes was not to be molested, as he was a favourite of Mskofeli's and when Mr. Oakes went into laager with the other whites Mskofeli was greatly surprised, When Mskofeli finally came in 800 men surrendered with him and he paid £240 poll tax. He was dressed in his favourite grey suit, wore a large felt hat decorated with peacock feathers and was mounted on a fine cream-coloured pony.

Tourists in the United States Canada are always particularly struck by the splendour of the brilliantly-lighted drug stores and by the fact that these chemists' shops, as we call them on this side of the Atlantic, seem to be the favourite recreative resorts for the inhabitants in the evenings. Some light on this curious popularity is thrown by a recent report of the Canadian Inland Revenue Department on the subject of patent medicines, which are largely sold in the drug stores. Analysis has shown that the quantity of alcohol in some if these medicines—40 per cent. proof spirit—is considerably higher than that of the strongest port wine. Many of these preparations, in fact, are not effective drugs or medicines at all. They are really intoxicating drinks.

Although very few of our regular spring emigrants have arrived "says Home contemporary" not many days will elapse now before the best known among them are with us once again. The weather has been here some days past, and swallows have been reported from Cheshire. The latter instance can, however, hardly be taken seriously, for the report says that the birds have built their nests under the eaves. This in the first place, is quite impossible thus early, and, secondly, swallows do not build under eaves, although housemartins do. The supposed arrival of the cuckoo (generally in the form of a small boy possessed of the imitative faculty) offers a fine field for the imaginative journalist, who usually sends out his reports at regular intervals, from early in January to the end of March, when the possible coming of the real article spoils the market for its spurious predecessor. The cuckoo as a matter of fact, is seldom heard till the second week in April, although it may be seen a few days earlier, for it is often here some time before it speaks. About the same time comes the wryneck, familiarly known as the cuckoo's mate, and then the nightingale about the 18th or 20th. Swallows may appear at any time after April 1, and very occasionally even before that date. Then comes the housemartin, about the 15th, and towards the end of the month or the beginning of May, the swifts. A host of others, far too numerous to mention, arrive between now and the middle of May.

The enormous concussion caused by the firing of the heavy guns on board battleships of the type of King Edward VII., is vividly illustrated by a new order just issued. Damage of minor importance which can be readily repaired, it says, must necessarily accompany the violence of the blast from the heavy guns. Much of the damage to cabin and cupboard doors, etc., which cannot be made strong enough to withstand the pressure caused by the firing of the guns, and also damage to fittings of a light construction, can be avoided by either leaving such doors open or removing the fittings likely to suffer. The Admiralty express the hope that the officers will profit by the experience gained in battle practice, and will take all reasonable precautions in their power to avoid unnecessary damage.

A barrister who appeared before Mr. Justice Lawrence in the King's Bench Division said he held a watching brief. The judge thereupon remarked that when he was at Bar he once held a similar kind of brief. When he wished to address the Court he was asked who he was, and he replied that he had got a watching brief. The Master of the Rolls said. All right ; watch away. That was all that his lordship would allow him to do.

A portion of the Lambeth Workhouse is set apart for old married couples, so that in their declining days they may not be separated. But it was stated at a meeting of the guardians that the greatest difficulty was being experienced in getting the old people to live together, both husband and wife being extremely desirous of living apart.

The discovery has been made, says the Sydney (N.S.W.) correspondent of the Express, that many of the recent great bush fires in New South Wales and Victoria were caused by the phosphorus paste laid down to kill rabbits. As soon as the mixture dries it catches fire under the heat of the sun's rays.

A correspondent writes : —May I offer you the following as a suggestion for a cartoon upon the situation that has arisen through the Colonial policy of the present Government :—

"Winston Chero-Nero."

I do but lift my ragging hand, and lo !
This Africa shall drift away rom us ;
Floating through chaos t'ward the Iron hand
Of some more virile Power. Ha ! ha ! ha ! ha !

"Campbell Bannerman"

Great brother now I feel within my breast,
The deadly poison of thy ha ! ha ! schemes ;
'Twill kill me, well I know, if there still lives
A Roman within Rome ; but god ! what sport,
Before the poison shall its deadly work
Have wrought, to cut back, utterly destroy,
Dismember, hurl broadcast to other Powers,
This Empire, builded to all rightful rule
Upon our Roman blood and bones and brains.
Come ! ere thy poison hurls me from my place,
Let's break things, Nero, and at empire laugh.
They liked me ill, these colonies, before ;
Now to it, Nero, ere I die.

JETSAM.

THE strings of wild duck streamed home across the cadet sunset. At sunrise they had trailed out to sea, clacking and clanging, all day they had foraged along the frosty mud-flats of the shore. There, among the seaweed-heaps and shingle where the congealed foam was clotted and clogged like snow six inches deep, lay multitudes of frozen fish the wild fowl had banqueted well. Now they returned from the feast with more clangour and clatter long lines of them winnowing the twilight. They passed above the river mouth, above the gleams of last light on the 'cafes" in the reed-pools. Then the dusk and the ducks descended together and the eternal raucous quacking sounded on and on as they settled to sleep in the salt marshes.

A woman gleaned behind them upon the mud flats. It was possible they had left a few frozen fishes. The shore was full of driftwood to the assured driftwood plus the possible fish, she looked for her children's fire and supper. Every day she plodded thus along the shore questing as an animal might. Occasionally one might pick up a stray wounded wild duck that the man in the fowling-punt had missed when he collected his victims. But as a rule the wounded birds were devoured by their companions, torn piecemeal with cannibal cries and only clean-picked bones left for the finding. There is not much to be done with bare duck-bones.

The woman had the dumb, patient look of something rather less than human. A half-smile of the ineradicable optimism continually parted her lips ; she bore, perhaps not undeservedly, the reputation of imbecility. Her acceptance of an evil face was beyond mere resignation ; it savoured of sheer incapacity to realise the tragedy of things. Yet she hunted successfully along shore, providing scanty sustenance for her children she never begged, she never received charity. None had ever heard her complain, her hopeless poverty was literally a fools' paradise. Her brain seemed permanently stunned since the paralysing day, seven years ago, when her husband deserted her. She was good-looking dirty, slatternly, cheerful ; and still she smiled. She was always smiling.

There is plenty of jetsam to be found along the shores of the Solent. Two tides a day—strong currents, bringing wreck-stuff round the island coast from the Channel, nobody need despair of some small treasure trove. On day the woman had brought home an apronful of oranges, the result of a fruit-ship ground off the Needles. Another day the whole sea was a wash with lumps of palm oil. Bundles of timber, de jure Crown property, can be adorily disentangled and smuggled home in sections. Bales of cotton, sometimes, bags of foreign nuts, barrels of paraffin. The sea has all manner of goods for the giving ; no one knows how strange or how many, save those that are the sea's own familiar friends.

A few poor fish, exhumed from under the seaweed line—these were all the women found to-night. It was too dark to hunt further. She set her steps homeward. Lights were lit in the little town ; her children, she knew, waited hungry on her doorstep. What was that yonder ? Could it be far sized piece of timber ? She would drag it away from high-water mark, and hide it along shore under the bushes until to-morrow. It could hardly be such luck as last week when a mattress, and bolster came ashore a mile up—an excellent mattress and bolster when properly dried. She went up closer to investigate . . . .

He was dead, no doubt of that. He must be one of the poor chaps from that schooner which broke up on the shingles yesterday, in the easterly gale, before the lifeboat could reach her. There is a reward of ten shillings for finding a drowned man thus Ten shillings—incalculable wealth ! . . . She would go and fetch the coastguard. It was so dark now, nobody else was likely to come that way and dispute the right to the discovery. But suppose the man should be yet capable of restoration to life ? What about the ten shillings then ? She would make sure before she left him. The heavy sodden body lay on its face. She tried to shift it with her strong arms . . . . With a final effort she dragged it over on one side—and looked, for the first time these seven years, upon the face of her husband. . . Good night, Molly—what luck to-night ? said a passer-by in the street a few minutes later.

Pretty good : I have some fish, she answered cheerfully. There's a corpse out long shore. I 'lows you'd better tell the coastguard of it. 'Twill be washed off again with next high tide. She turned up the alley to her squalid unlighted lair. The children ran to meet her with uncouth hungry cries and still she smiled. She was always smiling.

THE French Government has taken very seriously in hand the reorganisation of its Congo territories. When an economic crisis, aggravated by certain undesirable incidents, broke over the Congo several years ago, M. De Brezza, as the result of his tour of investigation, came to the conclusion that the region, vast in itself, had developed to an extent quite beyond the control of one man. Accordingly he advised the division of the French Congo into a governor generalship, with three Lieutenant Governors. The Colonial Minister has just completed this division and has appointed the three new Lieutenant Governors who are to serve under M. Gentil as Governor-General. They are M. Therond, of the Gaboon region, M. Merwart, of the Ubangi-Chari-Chad, and M. Cureau, of the Middle Congo.

BABY'S AWFUL ITCHING ECZEMA

Sores and Scales All Over Face and Body — Could Not Tell What She Looked Like — Unable to Sleep — Grew Worse Under Doctors.

CURED BY CUTICURA IN ONE MONTH

A grateful mother, in the following letter, tells of another of those marvellous cures by Cuticura : "When my baby was four months old her skin broke out with a humour. I took her to a doctor, who said it was eczema. He gave me medicine to give her, but she kept getting worse all the time. Her little face and body were so covered with sores and large scales you could not tell what she looked like. No child ever had a worse case. Her face was being eaten away, and even her finger nails fell off. Then it itched so she could not sleep, and for many weary nights we could get no rest. At last we got Cuticura Soap and Ointment, first bathing her in warm water with the Soap, and then spreading on the Ointment with soft cloths. I saw a change in a week. The sores began to heal, and she could sleep at night, and in one month she had not one sore on her face or body. Any mother having children with eczema or humours will find a friend in Cuticura Soap and Ointment. (signed) Mrs. Mary Sanders, 709 Spring St., Camden, N. J., Aug. 14, 1904."

INSTANT RELIEF

For Baby and Rest for Tired, and Worn-out Mothers

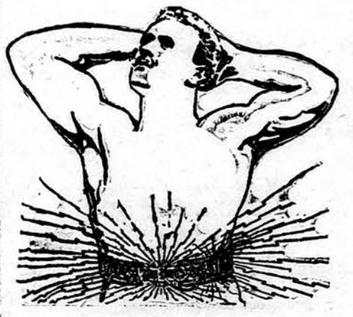
The foregoing statement justifies the oft-repeated assertion that Cuticura Soap and Ointment afford instant relief, and permit sleep for baby and rest for tired mothers, and points to a speedy, permanent, and economical cure in the most torturing, disfiguring, itching, burning, bleeding, scaly, crusted, and pimply skin, and scalp humours of infancy and age, when all else fails.

Cuticura Soap, Ointment, and Pills are sold throughout the world. Depots : London, 27 Charterhouse Sq. ; Paris, 5 Rue de la Paix ; Australia, R. Towns & Co., Sydney. Potter Drug & Chem. Corp., Boston, Sole Props.

Mailed Free, "How to Cure Baby Humours."

Clean White Teeth
mean sound teeth, fit for their work, the condition they are kept in by the use of
Calvert's Carbolic Tooth Powder
It is made for cleaning the teeth, and does it, too, thoroughly, pleasantly and gently. That is why it has such a large sale all over the world.
Sold by all local Chemists and Storekeepers.
F. C. CALVERT & Co., Manchester, England.

I AM A MAN!



NO MATTER how weak you are ; how full of aches and pains ; how feeble and old in your actions, you can be made a stronger and better man by wearing my Electric Body Battery while you sleep. Pick out the men who have worn my Body Battery. See them with heads erect, chest expanded, the glow of health in their cheeks, courage in their hearts and a clasp of the hand that tells you "I AM A MAN." And how is it with you ? Have you rheumatism and back pains, a dull ache and weakness over your kidneys, dull headaches with a tired stupid feeling ? Are you losing your vitality ? Do you feel yourself growing aged before your time ? Are you nervous, sleepless, short of memory and lacking in spirit and self-confidence ? Do you know that you are not the man you would like to be ?

If so, I can cure you. What you lack is just what electricity supplies. My Body Battery will cure you, and if you will come to me, you will soon be one of "COOK'S MEN."

I believe that the best evidence is the word of an honest man who says "YOU CURED ME."

M.A.P. IN THE GREEN ROOM.

Mr. Justin Huntley McCarthy's brilliant farcical comedy, The Candidate, is doing splendid business at Wyndham's. This is largely because the revival of the old piece has involved the revival of Sir Charles Wyndham's old manner—a manner which earned for him from Punch the name of "Whirl-Wyndham. Much as we all admire Sir Charles in his quiter and more romantic moods, we still retain an affection for him as the perplexed hero of fly-around farce, and his return to the stage as Lord Lancelot Oldacre, the gentleman who escapes the tyranny of a mother-in-law by a scheme which makes him the victory of a worse tyranny still, is heartily to be welcomed. In more than one sense is Sir Charles in marvellously good form as Lord Lancelot. He rushes into the compromising situations of The Candidate with all his old Criterion effervescence; he is as alive in the piece to-day as he was twenty years ago. And the outward and visible lines of his physical form are none the less youthful.

Sir Charles must be getting on for—well, he was doing duty in the Southern States as Surgeon during the Civil War, and that was not long after 1861, the year in which, at the Olympic Theatre in New York and in the characterless character of walking gentleman, he made his first appearance on the stage! It is not easy to realise this even when one meets the actor face to face in private. The task of realisation becomes impossible when one sees Sir Charles, in the greefer suits of the under forty, plunging vigorously into the tragi-comic excesses of what would have been called years ago Criterion farce.

Mr. Gladstone attributed his own sprightliness of body and brain to a liking for almost constant work. To the same stimulative agent may Sir Charles Wyndham refer when he is asked how he manages to keep so young, for he is as active off the stage as on it, writing letters which might just as well be left to his secretary to deal with, attending countless social functions within a month, organising and participating in flying matinees (indeed, he was the inventor of these), taking stiff walks along country lanes or on the seashore, presiding and speaking at benevolent dinners and keeping all the while a keen supervisory eye on the complicated details connected with the letting and the sub-letting of three theatres.

The over-crowding of the theatrical profession is a subject which is as constantly with us as the poor. A celebrated actor with whom I was discussing the problem the other evening humorously remarked that in this same over-crowding we had the reason why the poor were always with us! but while the case is not as bad as all that it is certainly very serious. The list in the theatrical advertisements of the "resting"—the ranker out-of-works do not hesitate to use the less pleasant "disengaged"—is growing longer and longer every week yet year by year the number of our theatres is increasing by leaps and bounds! A leading dramatic agent has said that if every other building in the Strand were theatre there would still be lack of accommodation for the men and women who have adopted the stage as a profession. And surely a dramatic agent, whose way from the street into his office is daily lined with the anxious faces of the unemployed of the stage, ought to know something of the question!

In connection with this overcrowding of the dramatic profession I have lately heard some very pitiful tales. I repeat one or two here, not because they may part of that pleasant gossip to which M. A. P. is pledged, but for the reason that they may help to persuade the newly stage-struck against pitching themselves into an arena of strife in which the combatants are so many that they cannot move to fight. A young actress of acknowledged cleverness, having come to the end of a touring engagement in musical comedy went to her agent for fresh employment. She called every morning for nine weeks, spending most of her time in the waiting-room of the agent, lest something might come along in her absence. A sister at home, clever with the needle had made her a smart dress for seeking a new engagement in. In a daily search for a shop as in the profession engagement is somewhat strangely called, the dress got shabbier and shabbier.

And another one was made; for to her joy she heard one morning from the agent that the manager of a touring company, who was preparing a London success of provincial use, had said he would give her a part. She had but a verbal arrangement at that stage of the negotations; so that when she subsequently heard from the manager that she was not wanted after all, and learned from another source that he had engaged a pretty novice for the part, at no salary at all (the young lady having private money of her own), and a desire along with it to smile from a pretty frock in the glow of the footlights) what could the poor worker do but swallow the lump in her throat and go back to the dreary business of sitting in that waiting-room, whence so few tired passengers emerge to catch the train to Success? There are people who call this sort of thing the survival of the fittest. They would be nearer the mark if they called it the survival of the richest.

Here is an extract from a letter I have received from an experienced actress who, rather than be without work, is travelling in a small company over Wales. I commend it to the serious consideration of the up-to-date young lady who is unable to detect any attractiveness in the comforts of a good home, and thinks it would be rare fun to go on the stage. The writer has been on the tour she speaks of for only four months, yet she says: Imagine it—I have played in six-five towns up till now on this single tour, and by the time it is finished the number will be seventy! . . . Still, it is not a bad engagement as far as things go nowadays. The—s are very nice people; but the work is terrific and the strain on the nerves almost unbearable. After a day of travel and a night of work, I pack my things before going to bed, dead tired as I am, lest I should over-sleep myself, and give myself too little time in the morning for catching another train to another town. I seem to have been packing, travelling, and acting and doing nothing else, from the moment I began the tour to an hour ago! Still, I say again, it is not so bad as things go nowadays!

My correspondent further enlightens me with regard to the attractions of touring the smalls—that is the small towns. I could tell you, he says, of some weird experiences, only to be met with in a tour like this. Take, for instance, the one I have just had in the little place I am now scrambling so leave. Greatest difficulty in getting rooms; we players are vagabonds still in many parts of Wales! After much weary tramping I settle at some rooms I find along a country road, as rough and rude to-day as it might have been a hundred years ago. There are no lamps in this road, and those in the town are extinguished at ten o'clock. When I return from the theatre the lamps on the fringe of the little town are out, and I blunder in the darkness into the wrong road, I walk on and on in the awful inky blackness, seeing nothing in front or around me but the weird dim shapes of the great mountains. No moon to help me—and a wretched man shuffling along in my footsteps! Not a sound but the crunch, crunch of our feet on the uneven road and the thump, thump (to my ears) of my frightened heart.

Suddenly, a hand on my shoulder! I can't tell you how I felt. I turned and hit out weakly and aimlessly with my umbrella my arm as helpless as one's legs feel in that universal nightmare which demands that we shall run for our lives! I don't think I hit the brute, but he ran off because the stillness at this moment was broken by the sound of voices. Two men come round the bend of the road singing and I ran to them as if they had been old friends. They turned out to be a couple of young fellows who had been to the theatre where I had been acting, and they right willingly went a mile out of their way, to see me to my door. I had wandered a mile out of my own way too. This is an example of the rare fun of going on the stage. If it should meet the eye of the young woman hankering passionately after the work of the theatre, so much the better.

The many friends and admirers of Miss Alys Bateman, whose fine soprano voice has lately been giving so much delight to Albert Hall audiences, will extend to this gifted singer their heartiest wishes for good fortune during the Canadian tour she is about to start upon. Miss Bateman, who on the occasion of her farewell appearance at the Albert Hall on Sunday was received with very great enthusiasm, will in May next have been singing professionally for only three years, having made her public debut in May 1903. But she had been known for some years before this as an amateur with a remarkably valuable professional voice, and to those who had had the pleasure of hearing her sing, her migration from the drawing-room and charity concert to the public platform came as no very special surprise. Nor were they astonished at her immediate success. Her voice is one of the few of its class that gives its hearers no anxiety. By that I mean, that there is a complete absence of effort in its mastery over intricate passages. In its upward flights it gains rather than loses (as is the case with so many sopranos) in sweetness and mobility. There are certain singers of great repute who give me a pain in the back of the neck when they soar into the upper roaches. Visible effort on the part of a performer conveys in some mysterious way to the nerves of the spectator an indefinable but uncomfortable sense of responsibility. One can sit at ease in one's stall, when Miss Bateman approaches her highest notes.

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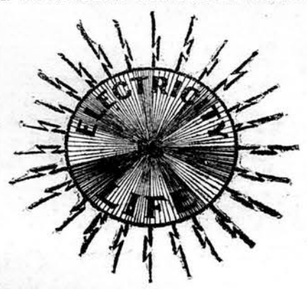

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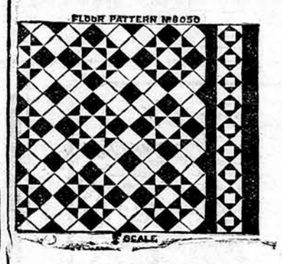

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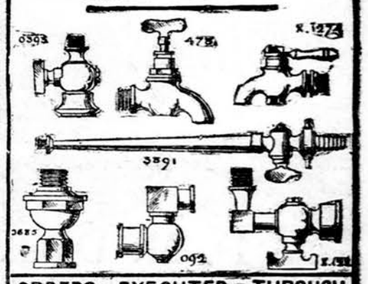

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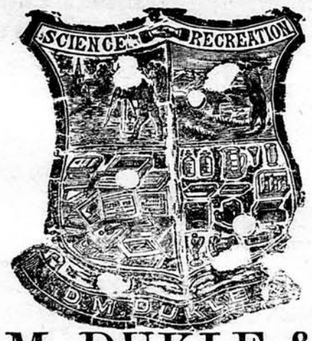

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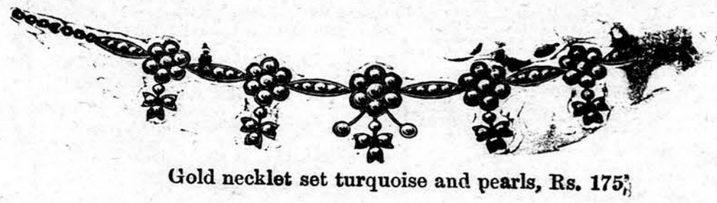

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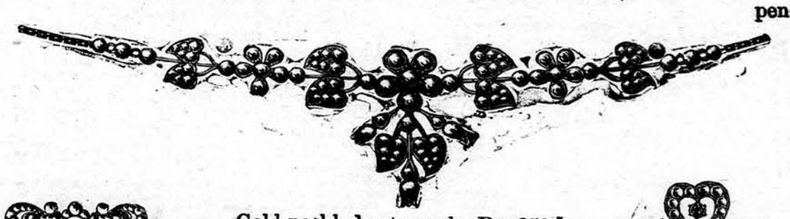

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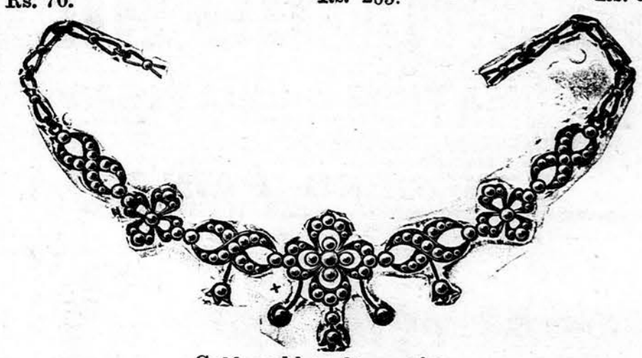

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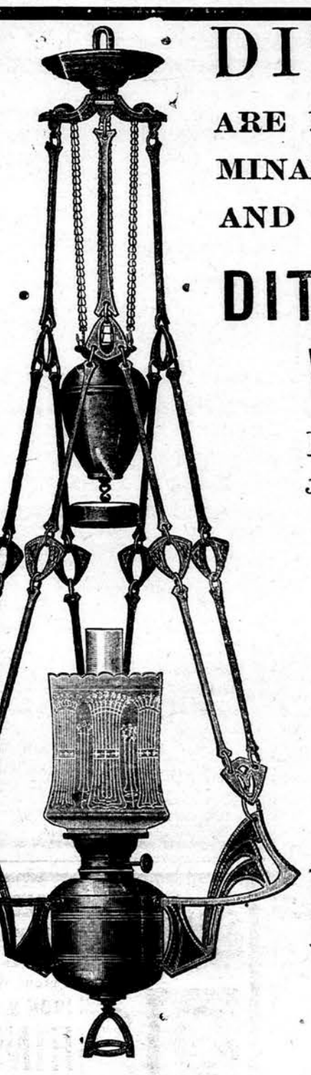

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